





Intimation.

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ON APPLICATION.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1910.

**THE "SIBERIA."**

## PARTICULARS OF THE COLLISION.

As previously reported, the P. M. steamer *Siberia* which left Kobe on Sunday night (yesterday) for Hongkong, was compelled to put back into port soon after starting owing to a collision which occurred off Sumatra between that vessel and a small Japanese steamer, at a quarter past twelve.

The *Japan Chōsha*, in its Tuesday's issue, says: It seems that about midnight, about two miles after passing Wada Point, a red light was seen about ten degrees from the starboard bow. The *Siberia's* course was maintained until a green light became visible, and then again a red light. Thereupon the *Siberia's* course was altered slightly to starboard, the lights then showing red to red. Suddenly, the on-coming steamer's course was again changed, showing a green light, and she blew two blasts. At this juncture, to avoid a collision the *Siberia's* engines were reversed, and three blasts sounded, the other vessel still showing a green light.

On leaving port the *Siberia* had passed the *Tomashimmaru*, also outward-bound, and while this was occurring she was following the *Siberia* a short distance astern, on the starboard side. The Captain of the *Siberia*, seeing that a collision was inevitable, stopped the engines to lessen the force of the impact. The *Tomashimmaru*, however, continued to come straight on, apparently without even endeavouring to turn aside, and struck the *Siberia* amidships, twelve feet before the engine-room bulkhead, opening one plate; it is full width, and deating a plate above and below, besides buckling three deck-beams. Fortunately the damage was just above the water-line, and as an immediate inspection showed that no serious consequences were to be feared, and the *Tomashimmaru* appeared to be in no danger, the *Siberia* put back to port, and anchored off Wada Point. The *Tomashimmaru* also put back to port, with eleven of her plates badly buckled. At the time of the accident Captain Bischoff, and Sei pilot, was on the bridge of the *Siberia*, and with him were Captain Zeder, and the third and fourth officers.

In the opinion of the pilot, if the *Tomashimmaru* had ported when the *Siberia* was porting, the collision might easily have been avoided, as the *Tomashimmaru* had plenty of room from ship (about one-and-a-half miles), making the evaporation possible. The accident is attributed solely to the confusing manner in which the steamer ahead changed her course; from port to starboard, and vice versa, not giving any definite indications of the direction she desired to proceed until too late.

The damage to the *Siberia* was temporarily repaired yesterday, a new plate being inserted, and the two bent plates straightened out.

## THE R. G. A.

## PROMOTION GRIVANCES OF OFFICERS.

## THE POSITION WORSE.

Some time ago, the military correspondent of the *Globe*, called attention to the question of promotion in the commissioned ranks of the Royal Garrison Artillery. The matter has not been left there, for the same correspondent writes another very strong article to the same paper, in which, referring to the first ventilation of the subject, he remarks:—It was hoped that Mr. Haldane and his responsible advisers would have been able to see their way to an early consideration of what is admittedly a genuine grievance; a grievance that bears hardly on the officers of a branch of the service whose superior educational attainments and professional qualifications entitle them to every possible consideration; and one that is fraught with no little danger to the efficiency of the Army.

Despite the so-called "sympathetic" consideration given to the matter by Mr. Haldane, the writer says the position of R.G.A. officers has become worse, and he proceeds:—There are no officers in the British Army better educated in a general sense better equipped professionally, or more earnest and zealous in the performance of their duties than those of the Royal Garrison Artillery. There is no branch of the service in which a higher standard of entry maintains than in the Royal Regiment; and it might have been thought that the dictates of ordinary wisdom, let alone a sense of justice, would have prompted those responsible for the efficiency of the Army to have before this found some solution of a "grievance" which is common knowledge to the Army, and the standard topic of conversation in every Royal Garrison artillery mess. The present state of affairs is more than sufficient to damp the ardour of the most enthusiastic. It is already having its effect on the junior officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery, a branch of the Army to which it is most desirable to attract the best educated of those who aspire to the King's commission. Its officers have too high an appreciation of discipline, and of the good name of the regiment, or they might have been tempted, like this, to combine to bring outside pressure to bear, in the manner that has been so successful in the care of the medical and veterinary departments of the Army.

## THE BLOCK IN PROMOTION.

It is no exaggeration to say that at the present moment there is an absolute block in promotion in the commissioned ranks of the Royal Garrison Artillery. It is not, due to normal fluctuation, but to a variety of circumstances over which the officers of the corps themselves have had no sort of control. These causes include the large influx of officers due to the increase in the regiment brought about by the exigencies of the South African War, during which many fresh batteries and ammunition columns were raised. Other causes are the reduction of the Royal Garrison Artillery by five thousand men in four years; the abolition of the posts of

Adjutant in the old Royal Garrison Artillery Militia and Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers, since disbanded or converted into Royal Field Artillery; the large promotion of captains extra-regimentally employed compared with the promotion in the higher ranks; the raising of the limit of age for the retirement of majors from forty-eight to fifty; and by appointments formerly held by captains being now filled by senior subalterns, thereby involving the former becoming supernumerary. It is unnecessary to dwell here on these various causes, or to ask whether their effect is of a temporary nature or not. It is sufficient that an unusual state of affairs exists, from which, to use the words of Mr. Haldane, the officers have suffered a great deal of hardship. Is the right honourable gentleman content to merely allow nature to take its course?

## A HOPELESS SITUATION.

There are now over two hundred lieutenants in the Royal Garrison Artillery with over ten years' service. Their outfit for uniform was considerable, and their pay is that of the ordinary millet. In spite of Mr. Haldane's assertion that there is no reason to suppose that these two hundred young officers will continue subalterns all their lives, it is safe to say that until they are disposed of the block will remain. Assuming promotions were to commence forthwith, the most favourable normal flow could not result in more than the promotion of more than some ten to twenty annually. As a matter of fact, there has been no promotion since May, 1908, so that there is every probability of the majority of the present subalterns continuing in their present rank till they die. It is useless Mr. Haldane contending that the block is only temporary, and will soon pass away; there is no justification for the right honourable gentleman's admirably sangfue temperament. The block has only just begun, and cannot possibly pass away until removed by means which it is in his power alone to promote.

## THE REMEDY.

Exceptional measures demand exceptional remedies; and in our opinion the case of the Royal Garrison Artillery calls for immediate consideration, with a view to the speedy amelioration of the present untenable state of affairs. It is the bounden duty of Mr. Haldane to do something to improve the position of these officers unless he wishes them to resign wholesale. Is the right honourable gentleman going to disavow the promises he has made? Is he going to take no steps to redeem the pledge given by the War Office to the officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery at the time of the separation of the regiments? It is due to these officers that the authorities should do something more than tell them they have suffered in the past, and that nature in the course of time will restore the question of the wrench of leaving their profession and the difficulty of obtaining employment in civil life; this stagnation of promotion means enforced idleness for those who do not happen to possess private means, and puts a prohibition on the possibility of any of them ever attaining high command. There are several remedies, of which we suggest one—extend to the Royal Garrison Artillery the same privileges which have been conceded to the Indian Army and the Royal Engineers, and great automatic promotion or brevet to lieutenants, captains, and majors of a certain length of service. Something, however, requires to be done, and that without delay.

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Large Bottles ..... \$0.30  
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## SOLE AGENTS:

## " FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

458

## Public Company

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned TO-MORROW, the 15th October, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1910. (627)

## Auction.

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on THURSDAY,

the 20th day of October, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Auction Rooms in Ice House Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,  
IN ONE LOT,

known as Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15, Li Sing Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The property consists of all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong formerly Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot Number Seventy-one and now known there as Sections R, S, T, U and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot Number Seventy-one and has an area of 8,290 square feet or thereabouts.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors.

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, and also from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1910. (627)

## Intimations.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TO-MORROW, the 15th October, 1910, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

At the conclusion of the racing the following prizes will be put up for auction.

"LLAMA CHIEF,"  
"JOCK SCOTT" (late Palm Tree),  
"RUFUS,"  
"HINTON."

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1910. (627)

## BEDFORD RELIEF FUND.

## UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.E. Sir HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.  
H.E. Major-General BROADWOOD, C.B.  
Commodore EVRES, R.N.

## AN ENTERTAINMENT

will be given at the CITY HALL,  
TO-MORROW, OCTOBER 15TH, and  
MONDAY, October 17th.

Entrance may be £1.00 at The Robinson Piano Company on and after Monday, October 3rd, Hongkong, 14th October, 1910. (627)

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$1.00 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$1.00 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

This daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 10 cents per quarter, Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. (627)

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corroled 13th Oct., 1910, 100 cts. per \$ Min.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Costs

Beefsteak &amp; primecut—Mei Lung Pa \$

" Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk \$

" Roast—Shin " \$

" Braised—Ngau Lam \$

" Sop, Tong Yuk \$

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa \$

" Shioin—Ngau Lau \$

" Sauages—Ngau Yuk Chaung \$

" Bullock's Brains—Know ... per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li ... each

" corned—Ham Ngau Li ... "

" Head—Ngau Tac \$

" Heart—Ngau Sun ... per \$

" Lung, Salt—Ngan Kin \$

" Feet—Ngau Keok ... each

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu ... "

" Tail—Ngau Mel ... "

" Liver—Ngau Con ... \$

" Trip (undressed)—Ngau To ... "

" Oxes' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok ... set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat \$

" Leg—Young Pal \$

" Shoulder—Young Shau \$

Pigs' Chilling—Chi cheong \$

" Brains—Chi Know ... per set

" Fest—Chi Keok ... "

" Fry—Chi Chak ... "

" Head—Chi Tau \$

" Heart—Chi Sun ... each

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu ... pair

" Liver—Chi Kon ... \$

Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwat \$

" Comed—Ham Chu Yuk \$

" Leg—Chi Pal \$

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau \$

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau

" Kock ... set

" Heart—Young Sun ... each

" Kidneys—Young Yiu ... "

" Liver—Young Con ... \$

Suckling Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai \$

Sue Beel—Sang Ngau Yan \$

" Mutton—Saeg Young Yan \$

Veal Nas—Ngau Chai Yuk \$

" Sauages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong \$

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong \$

## FOULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Choi \$

Ducks, Large—Small—Sin Kai \$

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**Intimation.**

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FINE MELLOW  
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Robert Porter & Co.'s  
**BULL DOG**  
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**GUINNESS' STOUT**  
in PINES and SPLITS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July 1910.

**MARRIAGE.**  
On October 8, 1910, at Shanghai, Charles Frederick Livesey, second son of John Livesey, late of H. M. Service, Hongkong, to Lucy Yung Beck, adopted daughter of Frederick George Beck, F. M. Customs, Chungking.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

**MASTER AND SERVANT.**

"Hast not the servant that worketh faithfully, nor the hired man that giveth then his life? Let a wise servant be dear to thee as thy own soul, dearest him not of liberty, nor leave him needy." These words were written by one Jesus, the son of Sirach, and the curious, or the wise, will find them in a book called *Ecclesiasticus*. The great Christian teachers have also laid down very clearly the civilized ideal of the relation which ought to exist between employer and employee. For instance, "Masters, do to your servants that which is just and equal . . . Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters . . . do not serving to the eye, but with a good will serving."

Be ye subject therefore to every human creature . . . whether it be to the King as excelling or to governors." We are all of us in one way or another in the state of service, and we all owe obedience to somebody. The clerk obeys his chief in the office; the wife her husband; the soldier his officer; the Religious Superior, or Bishop, is "the servant of the servants of God;" the Governor obeys, in the King's name, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Sovereign on his throne is the servant of the State. Thus we see that service is in some degree enjoined on all, and that there is in itself nothing to be ashamed of in it. On the contrary, there are many who believe that the state of complete subordination is far more desirable, and conduces far more to man's happiness, than that of the duty to command.

This idea is not contrary to the unquestionable fact that all men are essentially equal in origin and destiny. But to quote a high authority, "Human society is composed of unequal elements, just as the members of the human body are unequal; to make them all equal is impossible, and would be the destruction of society itself." We think we remember also some words from an even greater authority, "The body is one and hath many members; and all the members of the body, whereas they are

many, yet are one body . . . those that seem to be the more feeble members of the body are more necessary." This reference to the Christian, which is also the ancient Mosiac, idea of service, is necessary, for we are of opinion that it is a great pity that it has more or less died out among certain peoples, but that it must be restored if society is to regain its health. When we hear a blatant upstart Brayning such nonsense as that under a republic men cease to be subjects and become fellow citizens (as if under any form of government they were not equally subject to the laws), and as if men were not fellow-citizens in the true sense in London just as much as in, say, New York! it becomes necessary to emphasize and clearly to explain the meaning of that idea which we rejoice to say is still to be found in England from the King down, and which must be held by everyone who has any understanding of the Christianity which most Western nations profess. It is unfortunate that the profession has become in many cases so farcical that men have come to confuse service with slavery, a state which really does deserve malice. Our Princess of Wales have always had reason to be proud of their motto, "Ich dien," which means "I serve." Our late, and always to be mourned, Sir George Edward, had for years prior to his accession acted in the spirit of his motto as Prince of Wales. He served, and served well, and those who served with him on certain committees, for instance, those which the late Montague Williams helped to organize, for the abolition of the slave, and the erection of clean and healthy dwellings for the poor, are still to have found him an indefatigable worker, and very true to his motto. Between employer and employee, a bond is established which should unite their interest. The employer cannot but recognize that he and his employee are essentially, before the Deity, equal, and that indeed the servant who is under him, may, by the constant practice of virtue and observation of duty, far excel him in those merits which make a man most worthy of respect. This consideration will enable an employer to treat his servant with that justice, charity, and respect which are every man's due, whatever his station in life. The above quoted authority has laid down that "the obligations of justice for capitalist and masters are as follows: to pay a just wage to workmen; not to injure their lawful savings by violence, fraud or by open or hidden usury; to allow them freely to fulfil their religious duties; not to expose them to corrupting allurements, nor to the danger of scandal; not to enrage them from a love of their family, and from cruel strife; not to impose on them work unsuited to their strength, age and sex . . . The obligations of the poor and of the workmen are these: to perform wholly and faithfully the work which has been freely and equitably agreed upon; not to injure masters in their property or person; to abstain from acts of violence, even in the defense of their own rights, and never to turn their demands into disturbances. We venture to think that these injunctions are no comprehensive that they apply with equal force to the General Commanding the Garrison and the ordinary private soldier, to the tank manager and an engineer at the Taku Dock as well as to the coolie who sweeps out the office. In our leading article recently we referred with regret to the apparent abandonment of a scheme whereby Japanese servant girls might be employed by the families here. We read in a Japan contemporary that even in that country there is a difficulty in obtaining good maid-servants. The observation of the precept quoted above may be enjoyed on domestic servants and their employers, and we are quite sure that a sincere Confucianist or Buddhist, or follower of the Shinto, would endorse every word of them, as indeed would the chief Rabbi in London, the Shiekh-ul-Islam, as well as the Bishop of Victoria, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Pope Pius X, or any other authority on good morals. It would appear that the scarcity of Japanese servant girls is largely caused by the general failure on both sides, employer and employee, to adhere to the old moral ideas of Japan which do not materially differ from the precept of Pius X. We think that too many of us are apt to look on our Chinese servants as simply animals, beasts of burden, without minds to appreciate anything higher than money, or hearts to feel love or gratitude towards anybody, or souls to be anything but lost. This is a fundamental error. Chinese boys are not usually very intellectual, but many of them read a good deal, and not only trashy stories and fairytales, but quite useful and serious books. Many boys are grateful and even affectionate in character, and we could cite many instances of really touching fidelity to their employers. During the Boxer troubles a certain British Consul who had kept the same boy for a great number of years, noticed that a huge bell was suspended by a wire arrangement over the head of his bed. He quickly elicited the fact that the boy had reason to fear that the Boxer movement might express itself in that post, and he had placed the bell there so that in case of sudden attack by night his master might be warned in time. Nothing would induce him to remove that bell until all danger of an émeute had passed away. We have known a Chinese servant in his life for his European master. It is idle, therefore to brand them as heartless and soul-less. The attitude of too many of us, especially ladies, and most especially childless ladies, closely resembles that of the mistress in the old story: Mistress: "Have you given Fido his supper?" Servant: "Yes Mum." Mistress: "And his omellete?" "Yes Mum." "And his collet?" "Yes Mum." And his jelly?" "Yes Mum." Mistress: "Then you may have some bread and cheese and go to bed." This is what we may call the inhuman attitude. A fine instance of it occurred just before the French Revolution, when a lady went to call on a certain Marquise in the course of the morning. She was shown upstairs to her hostess's bedroom where to her horror she found the marquise engaged in her toilette, while a huge jacuzzi was pouring water into a bath. "My dear!" she cried, "do you bathe before a meal?" "Oh," was the careless and heartless answer, "do you call that a meal?" Now though our ladies are not as shockingly fatuous as that marquise, too many of them are more or less of her mind, and keep her attitude. For they do allow the boys to walk in and out of their rooms at times when they would rather die than permit a European man servant to do the same. This is not right. We also think that there are excellent opportunities of getting very good maid-servants here in Hongkong which are utterly thrown away. Among the orphan girls and others who are poor, there must be some who have been admirably taught by the Sisters, and would willingly take service as nurse or "mother's help" as well as performing many of the duties of a lady's maid. Of course such girls would have to be treated with a great deal more consideration than the scanty kindred; or even civility that some women think are quite good enough for the amah. A short conversation with the Sister Superior at the Italian Convent would be very useful in teaching some ladies their duty with regard to their nurses or other maid-servants. There are not a few who judge a governess an hour in the day for herself, for exercise, etc. A mistress has a duty to a girl in such a position, and we cannot see anything very difficult or out of the way in allowing a girl to have a little run every day. Even a dog gets that much. As for the cry "Oh I can't be bothered with these convent girls, a Chinese amah does much better," we emphatically protest that a Chinese amah rarely, very rarely, does anything like as well and too frequently does ill. For the ladies who say this are generally those who leave most of their material dues to the care of the nurse or amah. Among the Chinese the nurse has usually been brought up from childhood in the family, and is a most devoted and reliable servant. The class of amahs we poor Europeans get are infinitely inferior. And it must not be forgotten that true education begins in the nursery, and the value of a good and nicely brought up girl to look after little children cannot be exaggerated. On both sides, we think, there are certain lessons which must be learnt. A nurse must not be too proud to do "amah pidgin" or for the status to let her mistress do her hair, or perform other such services. She should apply her intelligence to all this, like the palaver who, when asked what he mixed, his paints with, answered "With brain, Sir." She should remember the teaching of the school or Mission where she was brought up or trained, and strictly adhere to it in her new field of activity. She should not take the kindness and consideration of her mistress as a matter of course, or show herself ungrateful for them especially when as will occasionally happen they have cost the mistress much trouble. We hope that if the Government takes the matter up, the registration of Chinese servants will receive the fullest public support. The payment of a small fee by employers ought to do away with the usual objection made by Government to any new scheme, viz., that it costs too much. And those who think as we do about the relations between master and servant will agree with us that though we cannot hope to alter economic conditions, we can try to restore old moral ideals as far as possible.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**  
Snow is reported at Aigun on October 9. The curtain for the Second Division Football Association closer to-morrow.  
We have no room in to-day's issue for "The Triangle's" apology. It will appear to-morrow. Two Chinese women were fined \$500 or three months' hard labour each for being in illicit possession of opium.  
An explosion has occurred at the Paoliang Arsenal. Seventeen of the personnel of the works and several others were killed and many injured.  
A NATIVE was awarded three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks at the Magistracy this morning for larceny as bailees of \$500, the property of a shop-keeper.  
We are informed that Mr. P. Schmidt, electrical engineer, has left the service of Messrs. Buggins and Babiliger, and joins a local engineering establishment in a similar capacity.

**HOSPITAL SUNDAY.**  
On Sunday afternoons will be taken in St. John's Cathedral, Union Church and the various places of worship in aid of the Alice Memorial and Associated Hospitals.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF TONKIN.**  
MOTORS BUILDING IN HONGKONG.  
Many forces have contributed to delay the proper exploitation of Tonkin, that wonderfully rich country for which our friends the French have made such great sacrifices. Constant guerilla warfare does not conduce to a country's prosperity. Now, however, that peaceful penetration into the interior is gradually taking place, and that piracy is being put down with a strong hand, foreign and especially British capital is beginning to attract to a country where we perceive that there will before very long be a "boom." There are mines up-country of enormous value. One copper mine alone is calculated by experts to be one of the richest in the world. The great difficulty with all these mines is transport. There are no roads, and the rivers are heartbreaking. For instance the Luk-nam was, until recently, one of the most useless and disgusting on earth from a navigator's point of view. It has now been surveyed by Captain Groves von Tex, who besides most carefully going over the whole length of it, literally inch by inch, has blasted with dynamite a navigable passage through the rapids. This will make it possible for cargo boats drawing about three feet of water to bring down the ore to Haiphong, and to be towed up again when empty by a powerful motor boat. It is as yet difficult to estimate the vastness of the change which the

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINES will make in the fortunes of the French Colony. A difficulty was long felt in the type of motor boat to be used. We regret that the Germans are undoubtedly ahead of us in the construction of motors suitable for craft used for inland navigation. They are indeed ahead of every one, French, Americans and all. The great "Deutz" works, which employ thousands of workmen and have turned out something over one hundred thousand motors, is going to supply the motor for a boat which is now being built in Hongkong, and is destined for the Tonkin rivers, particularly the Luk-nam. One of the great disadvantages of steam engines is their weight, which naturally increases a boat's draught of water. Petrol of course cannot be obtained up-country in Tonkin or China. Kerosene motors are generally good for little than pleasure boats, or for craft in and about a harbour. But the "Coatal-Deutz" works have devised a new kind of motor which they call the "Brons-motor" for which peculiar advantages are claimed, and it would appear, with good reason. This "Brons-motor" is absolutely reliable and is specially constructed for small and middle-sized commercial craft, for cargo boats, lighters, fishing boats, etc. It is small and light but exceedingly powerful. No benzine or other highly inflammable liquid is required to start it. It has no sparking gear, no complicated machinery, no carburetors, no red hot tubes with lamps, no magnetic electric arrangements and batteries, etc. It uses only ordinary kerosene oil, which is cheap, and can be obtained almost everywhere. The ignition takes place as follows: "Air is compressed to about 32 atmospheres, and thus a high temperature is obtained; a small quantity of the kerosene which is in the fuel chamber passes during the compression stroke in form of vapour into the cylinder, and is ignited at the piston end by the high temperature of the compressed air." The construction of this, from an engineer's point of view, really beautiful machine, is most ingenious. Its solidity combined with simplicity and its cheapness in working are its chief recommendations. We believe that the motor-boat may be built for the Tonkin rivers.

**THE LAST "BRONS-MOTOR".** which has yet been in Hongkong. Its completion, which may be expected in December, will no doubt excite some interest among engineers, and others to whom motor-boats are commercially useful are a matter of concern. It is the value of this particular boat for inland navigation which interests us, and will, we think, interest our readers. There are many rivers in South China which have been hitherto regarded as un navigable, and which are the finest "trained" regiment in all the world; such Christian soldiers always march onward; I do not fear for me who, most openly declare that they are the Company of Jesus. To them death is a trifle, the hardest tool, the cruellest privations, the most unjustly inflicted humiliations are as easily welcome, for by these they are convinced that they are being proved worthy of their Master. But I do fear for the future of the rising generation of Macao, and the boys and young men who are soon brutally to be deprived of their learned and kindly teachers, my best friends. We have my warmest and most honest sympathy. — I am, etc.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)  
**REPUBLICAN MACAO.**  
To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
Sir,—You have spoken in your columns with vigour in favour of the oppressed Sisters who are robbed of the little they possess, and driven from their home by an act of violence which has no sanction by any law, Divine or human. Even if the persons who have usurped the Government of Portugal and her Colonies disestablish the Church, the faithful will always support it, in spite of those who openly proclaim their godlessness and profligacy. But sheer naked brigandage, and the spoliation of charitable associations are proceedings worthy of a Marat or a Jourdan Coupé; one can only wonder how such things can happen among civilized people in the year 1910. What I beg you to do is to give publicity to a protest against a portion of this infamy which has hitherto been unmentioned. There is a large and flourishing Jesuit school Macao. The pupils of it do well in after life, and I have often heard them well spoken of by the heads of great business firms, as being thoroughly reliable and well educated men. The Jesuit Fathers are most erroneously supposed to be enormously wealthy. I know as a fact that this idea is idiotic. The Jesuits of Macao are really poor. The school does not bring them in a fortune by any means, and the salary of one of the Jesuit professors is only fifteen dollars a month. A Jesuit priest lives on what most people would consider a beggarly pittance. His clothes are of the simplest and are as inexpensive as they are uncomfortable. His food is very plain, and only sufficient to enable him to keep his health and do his work efficiently. I can speak authoritatively on this matter, as I know, most intimately the Jesuits of Belgium, Austria and England. I have visited the Jesuits of Macao, and I can positively swear that the pirates who rob them will find mighty little profit in it. As for doing any good by driving out the Jesuits, only an unformed individual or a crazy "Kensite" fanatic could see any. If the modern Portuguese propose to emulate the feats of the Maquis de Pompadour, who in 1750 about that date treated the Jesuits with a brutality and ferocity that must shock and disgust every candid student of history, I can only wish them a fate similar to his. In 1773, or about that date, he very properly fell into disgrace and died in great disrepute. He was a detestable man, a debauchee and an embrizer. He was at one time very popular among Jesuit-haters. I did not foresee an improvement in the learning or the morals of the rising generation of Macao as a result of the modern "Tombalais" treatment of the Jesuit college at Macao. I cannot help thinking of the words of the Psalmist, which I do not apologize for quoting: "Snepe expugnauerunt mea iuventuta mea: et clem non potuerunt mihi . . . Confundantur et coventantur retrorsum omnes qui odierunt eum." "Many a time have I suffered against me . . . Let them all be confounded and turned back that hate Zion." As for the Jesuits they are accustomed to hatred and calumny and persecution. They are the finest "trained" regiment in all the world; such Christian soldiers always march onward; I do not fear for me who, most openly declare that they are the Company of Jesus. To them death is a trifle, the hardest tool, the cruellest privations, the most unjustly inflicted humiliations are as easily welcome, for by these they are convinced that they are being proved worthy of their Master. But I do fear for the future of the rising generation of Macao, and the boys and young men who are soon brutally to be deprived of their learned and kindly teachers, my best friends. We have my warmest and most honest sympathy. — I am, etc.

**A PUPIL OF THE JESUITS.**  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1910.  
**SALVATION ARMY.**  
To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
Dear Sir,—To a speculative mind no question is too small for consideration and for earnest and sustained attempt at finding an answer at least apparently reasonable. Now to my mind which my parents and guardians did their best to train to pure reason, there are many anomalies in Hongkong which might justifiably be remedied by the Public Press. The Press is mightier than the sword. I do remember that in one of my school copy books, one of the gaps that seem to me to yawn and ache for filling in Hongkong, is the left by the bearded pious gentleman General Booth. One of the delusions, or was it a delusion of my youth, was an army of men and women devoted to the great work of Salvation. I once knew a Captain of Salvation, poor fellow, the world was too much for him. He is dead, but we used his life in Hongkong.  
Hongkong is a very bad and wretched place. Lots of people need Salvation in Hongkong. The number of people needing Salvation in Hongkong would puzzle the calculating powers of an accountant in Hades. When one thinks of so large a number of ones fellow-creatures doomed to cremation, at least as hot as, and not nearly as fashionable, as that to be had at Woklo, one naturally turns to the Salvation Army as a refuge and hope.  
Sir, it is easy to be flippant, but when one knows that at least one man in the Colony has enjoyed the hospitality of the Government Civil Hospital more than six times in less than one year, hostility without which he would have starved, which deserved or not deserved, was freely given and most generously bestowed, one could only regret that it is not part of the duty of the Government Medical Officer to administer Spiritual Rebirth, Osteotic Cleansing, Fire and Purgatorial Uccts. What is really needed is the Soul in Fire the Euthanasia all ably, the heart and the will to save the almost unusable.  
It is remarkable that the Salvation Army did once begin operations in Hongkong. Nobody seems to have been rescued, but all the workers in the cause of Salvation died. Before leaving Hongkong these noble men and women reported that the people of Hongkong were so steeped in misery and sin that they were absolutely irredeemable and like Sodom and Gomorrah of old, they could not find a righteous soul in the city. I am, Dear Sir, one expectant but not sanguine of

**THE EAST POINT TRAGEDY.**  
AMERICAN BLUEJACKET COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.  
Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax in the Police Court this afternoon, John William Hayes, a gunner's mate on the U.S.S. *New York*, was brought up on remand on charges of alleged wilful murder and causing grievous bodily harm at No. 2, Sharpe Street on the 25th September last. Mr. H. L. Denys, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant.  
Dr. W. A. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, was recalled and spoke to identifying the complainant and his wife on the 25th September last.  
P. C. Robert Watt was the next witness called. He stated that at about 8 p.m. on the 25th September, he was on the roadway near the Police Recreation Club. He heard Police whistles and went along Bowrington Canal Road West, turned down Sharpe Street West and into Bowrington Road. There was a crowd of people and he saw flames at No. 2. All this time he was with Sergeant Ogg. They went towards No. 29 and saw things being thrown from the verandah on to the roadway. They saw a fire near by, which they extinguished. They then went round to Sharpe Street West. He saw a piece of red flagstone fall out a few yards off him. He looked up and saw the defendant standing on the first floor of the verandah of No. 2, Sharpe Street. He also saw a small wooden bucket come down. He saw nothing else. He picked them up a few minutes afterwards. Sergeant Ogg called out to him to come and stand on one side of the doorway, while he stood at the other. He heard a dead sound, as of something falling, at the back of the building. At the same time he heard a shout "He's out at the back!" He then arrested the defendant as he was coming down the stairs with the help of Sergeant Ogg.  
Cross-examined, witness stated that he could not remember every little detail from the time he heard the Police whistles till defendant's arrest. He was with Sergeant Ogg all the time. When they met Sergeant Grant, the latter was carrying a gun. He did not notice what kind of a gun it was. Neither spoke to each other. Sergeant Ogg went up the staircase immediately after him. The defendant appeared to him to be sane. He could not tell whether the man was sane or not. He certainly acted in a mad manner and was recklessly throwing things about. He did not hear Sergeant Grant say that defendant was mad. He did not try to find out whether the defendant smelt of drink when arrested.  
His Worship—Did you see any kerosene lamp?  
Witness—No.  
A Chinese cook at No. 1 and 2, Sharpe Street stated that he was employed in a house at Bowrington. The place was called Sharpe street but he did not know whether that was so (Laughter). He was in the kitchen working on the 25th September and while there heard cries of "Fire!" At about 8 p.m. he found pieces of broken glass on the stairs. He swept the glass off the house.  
Mr. Denys—Was it dark or light when you found the glass?  
Witness—As it is now (Laughter).  
The complainant's wife also gave evidence. In the course of her testimony witness said that when she missed her child, she asked "What's my babe?" to which the amah replied "The master has taken it away."  
Inspector William Kerr testified to finding the defendant at the Police Station about ten minutes after the affair, on the 25th September last. That was the first time he saw the defendant. On the following day, he charged the defendant with wilful murder and causing grievous bodily harm.  
Mr. Almada—Do you remember telling me that the man must have been mad to do such a thing?  
Mr. Denys—A conversation cannot be put in as evidence.  
Mr. Almada—I was going to put another question to the witness.  
Witness—I remember saying that the man must be either mad or a brute. I merely expressed an opinion.  
After further evidence, Mr. Denys stated that he would withdraw the third charge, i.e., causing actual bodily harm to a Chinese amah. That was the case for the prosecution.  
Defendant on being asked whether he wished to make a statement received his defence and was committed to the Sessions.

**ZOOKEEPER "ROHILLA."**  
ARIVAL THIS MORNING.  
The trooper "Rohilla" arrived from Scutts Amphil on this morning and moored in the man-of-war anchorage. She brought with her a number of reliefs for the present Garrison. Details are as follows:—37 officers, 14 ladies, 5 children and 1 nurse; 655 men (troops); 55 women and 80 children. The Officer commanding the Troops on board was Major L. E. Dykes, R.O.A. Of the above number 9 officers, 1 ladies, 166 men, 1 woman, and 13 children are embarking to-day per s.s. *Cambria* for Tasmania.  
The *Rohilla* had fine weather throughout the voyage up from Singapore.  
A CONTRACTOR was Good Sisco by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning for carrying on building operations in Connaught Road West without the approval of the authorities.  
The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 1st instant amounted to \$1,172,500 and the sales, during the period, to \$1,080,600.  
A PAINTER illuminated advertisement was displayed in front of the City Hall last night and was the object of considerable attention in the vicinity. The device was H. M. S. Bedford, Oct. 12, and it intended to announce the date of the "Bedford" Bell.

**ALLEGED ASSAULT BY DOCK MANAGER.****HOW THE TABLERS WERE TURNED AT THE MAGISTRACY.**

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court this morning, Kwal Pui, a stevedore in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, summoned M. J. W. Graham, Works Manager of the Company, for alleged assault on Sunday last. Defendant issued a cross-summons for assault. Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Hardings office, appeared for the complainant and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Denton, Looker and Deacon, was for the defendant.

The facts of the case having been briefly outlined the complainant stated that he earned 80 cents a day of nine hours. On Sunday last, he went to work at 7 a.m. He was told by the No. 1 fitter to go on board the *Kwun Yat*. He had to go down on a steam-launch alongside the wharf. He went with four others, who brought tools with them. He had no tools. He was late that morning. When he got to the wharf, a coo's came up with the tools and the steam-launch was already leaving, the bell having rung. He was unaware that the defendant was on the wharf. He was struck three times and kicked by the defendant. He did not call upon the steam-launch to stop. He did not know why the defendant struck him. The blows dealt him were heavy blows. He was not carrying a pole and did not see anybody doing so. After he was struck he ran away. He came back shortly afterwards and went to another launch. When he returned to the works next morning, the Inspector said for him and so seeing him gave him his bat. He complained to the defendant, but the latter suspended him.

Cross-examined, complainant stated that he never heard of criminal proceedings being taken against certain copper-smiths. He was only on the wharf for three minutes. He did not know whether there were other people on the wharf beside him and defendant, at his attention was on the tools. The people in the launch might have seen what was happening on the wharf. They could see from all parts of the launch. Defendant did not tap him but struck him. Defendant did not speak to him. He was struck with the back of the hand twice. He looked up at the defendant and the latter smacked him again and kicked him. Defendant was standing behind and struck him in that position. The third time he was struck he was on the point of picking up his instrument. He did not run towards the defendant, he did not, as he was afraid he would be struck. No Chinese detective snatched a pole from him. When the defendant kicked him, he used great force. He dug his arm on the defendant and did not strike the latter two blows.

Another fitter still in the employ of the Dock Company gave corroborative evidence. Defendant stated that he had been in the service of the Dock Company for the last thirteen years. Certain proceedings had recently been taken against a number of the Company's copper-smiths. On Sunday last, he went to the wharf and found that the harbour-launch had not left. It was 7 a.m. at the time and the launch ought to have left by that time. He ordered the man in charge of the launch to get away immediately, when the complainant started shouting at the coxswain to stop. Witness went up to complainant and quickly took hold of him on the shoulders, asked him what the matter was. Complainant said "nothing" which witness did not understand, but one of the men on the wharf told witness that complainant wished to put some gear on board. Witness said, "If you want to do the thing, do it quickly." He also said, "Faint!" but the man stood there and did not attempt to put the gear on board. The complainant swung round with his left hand and his fist caught him in the stomach. Just as he was about to step into the launch, the complainant sprang at him. He warded off the blow with his right hand and was struck with the left. He swung the complainant off with his right hand and at the same time pushed him off with his foot. Witness then got into the launch and the defendant made off, but soon appeared with a pole which he obtained from a fitter and made with the weapon for him. After the launch had got away, witness sent for complainant but the latter could not be found. Next morning he returned to work but was suspended.

The case against the defendant was dismissed. Complainant was fined \$10 on the cross-summons.

**HONOUR FOR HONGKONG MEDICO.****DR. JUSTI, RECIPIENT OF PORTUGUESE ORDER.**

Dr. Karlo Justi, of the firm of medical practitioners Dr. Muller, Justi and Heck, is another local citizen to be honoured by King Manuel II of Portugal with membership of a Portuguese Order. From a private letter received in Hongkong by a Portuguese gentleman by the Siberian mail this morning, we learn that Dr. Justi has been created a knight of the Order of "Concordia," the sanction of H. M. the Kaiser having been first obtained for the conferring of the distinction upon the popular German medico. Dr. Justi's knighthood is granted in the *Diploma do Governo*, of Lisbon, No. 207 of 17th September, 1910.

We understand that Dr. Justi's professional services to the section of the Portuguese community who really stand in need of medical advice and who are unable to adequately pay for such skilled assistance, have been greatly appreciated by the people who have been placed under obligations to him. Those services have been brought to the notice of King Manuel by Portuguese gentlemen placed in high positions of authority and who, accordingly, command great influence. By virtue of their representations Dr. Justi's benevolent treatment of the indigent members of the Portuguese residents has now received some legal recognition. We feel certain the news will be received with general satisfaction throughout the Colony.

A similar honour was conferred upon former partner of Dr. Justi, Dr. P. Krogi, of Shanghai three years ago.

**EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.****GERMAN SKIPPER HEAVILY FINED.**

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court, this morning, Lieut-Sergt. Jackson prosecuted F. W. M. Von Pilgrim, master of the German s.s. *Lycus*, for unlawfully having on board within the waters of the Colony, a number of passengers which, having regard to the time, occasion and circumstance of the case, was greater than the number allowed by her passenger certificate at 7.15 on the 12th last.

Sergt. Jackson stated that, at 7.15 p.m., on the 12th last, he and L.S. Pattison boarded the *Lycus* off West Point, on her anchoring. He went to the master and told him that he wished to count the passengers on board. He then counted the passengers in the presence of the second mate. There were 697 deck passengers and 16 saloon passengers. The number was made up as follows:

277	'ween deck No. 2.
122	pooch.
18	bout.
177	'ween deck No. 1.
34	deportes under fore bridge.
32	boys.
28	girls.
716	
29	

He then went to the master again and asked if he was satisfied with the count, and he replied "Yes".

The next witness was George Macdonald, who said that he went on board the *Lycus* at 11 a.m. on the 12th last. He examined the passengers' accommodation. He found in the No. 1 'ween decks sufficient space for 800. The remainder of the space was filled with cargo. No. 2 'ween decks were filled with cargo. No. 3 'ween decks were filled with cargo. No. 4 'ween decks were entirely clear of cargo and that could accommodate 172 passengers. This space, sufficient for 253 passengers, was all the space available on the 'ween decks. In addition, the deck houses, outside of the saloon, consisted of rooms, and gave accommodation for 23 more. There was available accommodation for 8 in the companion way, and in the saloon for 19, making 300 altogether, he actually measured the space left available.

By the passenger certificate, the ship was only allowed to carry 723 passengers, i.e. 698 in the 'ween decks, and 25 in saloon.

The defendant stated that he told his charterer in Saigon not to send so many passengers on board, as he had only room for about 200 on the 'ween decks. He replied that the rules only applied to carrying passengers from Hongkong. That he could send as many as he liked to Hongkong. Witness told him that he was wrong, but he insisted.

The Court fixed the charge proved and inflicted a fine of \$1,000.

Messrs. Wing Hang & Co. are the agents for the steamer in Hongkong.

**THE OIL MARKET****TWO GREAT CORPORATIONS IN FIERCE FIGHT.**

The severance of the agreement between the Standard Oil Company, and the implied declaration of open war—facts which were conveyed in a brief cable from London to the Straits *Times* the other day—are being felt in a very material way in Singapore. The change of relations between the two great corporations has been making its influence felt for the last month in the form of a sharp and deliberate cutting of prices.

The American company set the pace at first by cutting in a small way, all round, but the Petroleum Company retaliated by undercutting the reduced rates. Since then, the latter has practically called the tune, and a pretty lively air it has been, and the other company, in order to keep its grip on the market, is forced to dance to it. The prices of the commodities of both concerns have come rattling down, until now they are fully 40 per cent. lower than a month ago. Throughout the struggle the Asiatic Company has consistently maintained the lead and at the present moment its prices are from 15 to 20 cents below its competitor's.

So hot has the pace become within the past week or so, that the Standard Oil Company has reduced the rates for its Devos' kerosene by about a dollar per case of eight gallons. But, even after that the Asiatic company still has the lead.

**A SPECULATIVE DEMAND.**

The effect of this cutting has been a much increased demand for oil. The sales of both companies have gone up at a furious pace but that does not necessarily imply a correspondingly increased consumption. The big demand is looked upon as speculative one.

So far as can be seen at present this rate-war is more or less a local affair. The Indian markets, where the Burmah Oil Company is a third considerable factor, do not seem to have moved much up to the date of the latest advances. China seems to be similarly situated.

We understand that previous to the breaking of the combine the tax of 5 cents per gallon on petroleum, had had the effect of reducing the consumption in the colony. As the present cutting of prices now seems, however, to have had the effect of increasing it, it is apparent that the colony's finances will benefit by the rate-war.

How or when the struggle will end, it is impossible to forecast. So long as the struggle is a local one, even if its location extends to the whole of the East, it may be protracted for a long period. Should it be a universal affair, however, its progress will become infinitely more doubtful. Those acquainted with the affairs of the oil world see in this war another epoch in the Standard Oil Company's policy of fighting for the monopoly of the whole world's markets, a policy which it is the object of the Asiatic Company to resist to the end.

**COMMERCIAL.**

13th October, 1 p.m.  
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadour & Co.—

Allagars	.....	5/3
Anzio-Java	.....	7/1
Anglo-Malay	.....	2/6
Balgowrie	.....	5/3
Batu Tiga	.....	10/0
Bertams	.....	7/1
Bukit Kelangs (pp)	.....	4/6
Carey United	.....	10/- prem.
Castlefields	.....	12/0
Cheras (part paid)	.....	8/8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	.....	8/8
Damansara	.....	15/6 prem.
Eastern Internationals	.....	15/9 prem.
Glencaly	.....	5/7
Highlands and Lowlands	.....	10/6
Inderagiri	.....	5/7
Kamuning	.....	5/9 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	.....	16/0
Landadros (fully paid)	.....	—
Landadros (ppd.)	.....	—
Ledbury	.....	7/5
Luggis	.....	4/6
London Atlantic	.....	12/3
London Ventures	.....	6/-
Merlimau	.....	6/-
Pajams	.....	5/2
Rubber Trusts	.....	2/6/- prem.
Saggas	.....	2/6/-
Sandycroft	.....	5/1
Sapongs	.....	2/4
Seafields	.....	6/10
Shelvards	.....	7/0
Singapore & Johores	.....	5/4
Sumatra Paras	.....	10/-
Süngel Chubs	.....	9/6
Snogol Kapar	.....	14/9
Tangkabs	.....	3/4/-
Tostrango	.....	2/- prem.
United Sardangs	.....	10/6
United Singapore	.....	5/0
United Sumatras	.....	8/6
United Langkats	.....	8/0
Duffs	.....	14/3
Troonoh	.....	34/-
Pura Rubber	.....	6/- per lb.

**RUBBER SHARE MARKET.**

Hongkong, 14th October. The movement in the Rubber Share Market during the week has been somewhat erratic. In sympathy with an advance in the price of the raw product from 50, 1/2, to 72, early in the week, all leading shares squared up only to drop again when the price for Fine Hard Para came lower subsequently. Over the balance for the week, however, prices, speaking generally, show a slight improvement.

The closing quotation for Rubber is 6/- 1d. per lb.

Anglo Maleys improved to 25/- during the early part of the week but at the close are easier at 24/3.

Allagars were taken off the market at 5/3 and 5/3, closing with sellers at the latter price.

Eastern Internationals after sales at 12/6 improved to 16/- during the middle of the week, but at the close have receded and can probably be had at 15/6.

Ledggs are on offer at the slightly reduced rate of 4/-.

London Ventures were reported sold at 6/- and more are on offer.

Merlimau has changed hands at 6/3 and 7/1.

Ledbury has risen to 7/5 at which price they close steady.

London Asiatics have strengthened to 13/- at which price they are on offer.

Tangkabs continue quiet at 3/6.

United Sardangs have again experienced some slight fluctuations, having risen during the late part of the week from 10/6, but at the close have receded and buyers only offer 10/0.

United Sumatras are on offer at 8/6.

Sumatra Paras after sales at 12/- are on offer at 11/6.

Bertams, after sales at 6/- and 7/- are offering at the reduced rate of 6/6.

Castlefields have risen to 12/0.

Highlands and Lowlands can probably be placed at 10/5.

Kuala Lumpur have strengthened to 1/-.

Kamuning have small inquiries at 5/3 prem.

Batu Tiga have advanced to 10/5 at which price they are on offer.

Balgowrie have buyers at 5/-.

Chaugkar Sardangs after improving to 5/- are weaker and on offer.

Ayer Panas advanced to 8/8 during the early part of the week, but at the close have sellers at 8/7.

Pajams remain fairly steady after sales at 8/0.

Glenalyas strengthened to 8/75 at the opening of the week, and buyers offered 8/8, but at the close are easier with sellers at 8/6.

Iodrigais are nominally quoted at 8/6.

Pegahs have risen to 5/1, after sales at 4/7.

Sandycroft have improved to 5/1.

Singapore and Johores are slightly higher and can probably be placed at 8/4.

United Singapore have changed hands during the early part of the week at 8/1, to, but have since improved to 8/1.

Pantais are quiet at 8/1.

Alor Gajahs have buyers at 8/4.

New Sardangs can probably be sold at 8/4.

Troonoh (in mines) have kept fairly steady at 34/- Shell Transport rose to 35/- closing easier at 33/-.

Exchange.—The Bank's closing T.T. quotations are as follows:

On London ..... 1/0

On Shanghai ..... 7/3

On Singapore ..... 7/0

On Kuala Lumpur ..... 5/1

On Hongkong ..... 5/1

On Canton ..... 5/1

On Macao ..... 5/1

On Singapore ..... 5/1

On Manila ..... 5/1

On Batavia ..... 5/1

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S  
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

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From Hongkong.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH.

"MONTEAGLE" 1ST DECEMBER, NOV. 8TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.

"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.

"Emperor" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.  
Montague 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperors of British" and "Emperors of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperors" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).  
Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and comfort being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... 43.

Via New York ..... 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Batts of Passage and Freight, apply to—

L. V. GRADDICK, General Trade Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier),

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship ... 0.

SINGAPORE, PHNANG & GACOUTTA, KUMSANG ..... SATURDAY, 5th Oct., Noon.

SHANGHAI ..... SATURDAY, 5th Oct., Noon.

SHANGHAI ..... SATURDAY, 5th Oct., Noon.

MANILA ..... YUANGSANG ..... SUNDAY, 16th Oct., Daylight.

TIENTSIN ..... CHIPIHNG ..... FRIDAY, 21st Oct., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI ..... FOOKSANG\* ..... FRIDAY, 28th Oct., Noon.

MANILA ..... LOONGSANG\* ..... FRIDAY, 28th Oct., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kinsay," "Nansay," and "Footsay" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kowai, Lubad, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Josselson and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 14th October, 1910.

General Manager.

Reduced Balloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANJI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

REDWOOD FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anilao, Chico, Lobo, Chihwa,) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.H.—Passenger must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wusung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 14th October, 1910.

[9]

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship ... Tons Captain For Sailing Date.

SAVIO ..... 1500 A. Fraser ..... MANILA SATURDAY, 15th Oct., at Noon.

RUBI ..... 1500 R. Rodger ..... " SATURDAY, 22nd Oct., at Noon.

Wat Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., BREMPT MANAGER.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1910.

14

## Shipping—Steamers.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Concealing at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonsage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. MOJI, KOME AND YOKO- HAMA	CHICAGO MARU ..... Capt. I. Goto.....	6,182	WEDNESDAY, and Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. MOJI, KOME AND YOKO- HAMA	TACOMA MARU ..... Capt. H. Yamamoto.....	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

For Steamers

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	DAIJIN MARU ..... V. Kaburaki .....	SUNDAY, 16th Oct. at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	SOSHU MARU ..... Capt. Y. Yamamoto .....	WEDNESDAY, 20th Oct. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOUHOW	BUJUN MARU ..... Capt. Y. Fuente .....	THURSDAY, 27th Oct. at 10 A.M.

THE CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with the Ninghsia Kien Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class. and Class. \$78.00

2nd Class. \$55.00

3rd Class. \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabin.

The newly built steamers: "GOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabin AMIDESHP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1910.

E. HIROI, Manager.

[16]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1910

MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, ROBE AND YOKOHAMA	TAF GO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. S. Hidemitsu, Tons 9000	SATURDAY, 29th Nov., From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOME, YOKOAIKI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBIA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 9000	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, MIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000

ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6000

BRISBANE, AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO, OFYON MARU, Capt. Fred. Fyng, Tons 6000

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE, BAGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7000

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6000

YOKOHAMA

KOBE and YOKOHAMA, AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000

YOKOHAMA, KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 7000

WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.

THURSDAY, 27th Oct., at 5 P.M.

SUNDAY, 30th Oct., at 5 P.M.

Carries deck passengers

Calling at Saigon.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Call for cargo only.

Monday, 23rd October.

Monday, 2



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE &amp; CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALVE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,300,000 \$15,000,000 \$30,000,000	\$1,019.00	1/- for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/2	5 %	{ \$100 \$106
<b>NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.</b>								
National Bank of China, Limited	99,075	47	46	{ \$4,000 \$9,000	\$10,552	1/- (London 1/6) for 1909	---	280 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,458 \$30,791 \$15,000	none	2/- for 1908	5 %	\$190
<b>North China Insurance Company, Limited</b>								
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	475	45	{ Tls. 22,000 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,300	Tls. 205.19	Interim div. of 7/6 for 1909	5 %	Tls. 112.50 sellers
<b>Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited</b>								
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,428 \$105,240 \$7,195	\$187,934	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an Interim dividend of \$10 per share for 1909	7 %	{ \$37.50 \$37.50
<b>Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited</b>								
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$894,405 \$100,000	\$77,637	1/- for year ending 31.12.08 and Interim of \$5 per account of 1909	7 %	\$195 sellers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$50,000 \$10,000	\$438,400	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$141 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$436,318	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$155
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,700,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$3,777	3/- for 1908	---	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,700,000	Nil.	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	---	\$22 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,700,000	\$20,750	Dividend of \$12 for 30.6.10	8 %	\$34.50 sellers
<b>INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (PREFERRED)</b>								
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$128,100	Dr. \$127,82.2	10/- for 1907 on Preferred shares only @ ex 1/11/10-5% 15%	---	\$58 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	42	42	\$780,000	\$192,994	Final div. of 2/- per sh. (coop. 1/4) making in all 4/5 per sh. for 1909 & ad. int. div. of 1/- per sh. on ac. for 1910	5 %	\$34.50 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$78,800	\$1,159	A dividend of 7/2 for y. ending 30.4.1910 & a bonus of 5% for y. ending 30.4.1910	5 %	\$10
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	30,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$50,000	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$145 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,993	\$5 for 1907	---	\$15
<b>MINING.</b>								
China Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd	1,000,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$100,000 \$12,200	Dr. \$8,090	Interim of 1/6 for 1907 (coupon No. 14) First year	9 %	Tls. 15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	none	---	Pa. 15
Raub Australas Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	25	18/10	46,73	Dr. \$8,460	3/- per share 13th dividend	5 %	\$7 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	50,000	G 50	G 50	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.50 for 1909 in all G \$1.50	---	50
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$86,275	Dr. \$8,460	3.75 for year ending 31.12.06	---	5g sellers
<b>HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.</b>								
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$150,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$264,847	\$1/- for 1909	41 %	\$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000	\$213,755	3/- for half year ended 30.6.1909	8 %	\$49 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,051	Final of Tls. 3/- making Tls. 6 in all for 1 year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 72.50 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 6,051	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 108.50 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	Tls. 4,814	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.11	52 %	Tls. 97 sales
Central Stores, Limited	12,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$24,442	8% for 1909	8 %	\$12.50 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	\$1,777	\$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	51 %	\$199 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000	\$27,974	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	7 %	\$174
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$5,472	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$100 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$1,000	\$669	\$2/- for 1909	8 %	\$32.50 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 none	Tls. 6,069	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	64 %	Tls. 112.50 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	none	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	64 %	\$39 buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 \$10,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	84 %	Tls. 103 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$9,553	30 cents for year ending 31.7.08	---	1st buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$15,000	Tls. 2,872	Tls. 74 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 50 sales
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000	Tls. 4,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 50 sales
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 11,772	Tls. 11,772	Tls. 5 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 50 buyers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Ball's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	5,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500 \$10,000	1,648	15% per share for 1909	61 %	\$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$10,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	59 %	\$9 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	55	55	none	\$50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.10	---	\$30 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,602	60 cents for 1909	10 %	\$8 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	\$1,893	2/-30 for year ending 31.7.07	10 %	\$175 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$670	Interim of 1/- cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$4.65 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$670	1/- per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$12,708	A dividend of \$1.50 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	12 %	\$12 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	\$10,000	\$17,626	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	21 sellers
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$14,750	Final of \$1 making to all \$1 for 1909	9 %	\$18 sellers
Matachappi (to Mijia, Bosch & Landbouw) plaiting in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 61,924	Tls. 61,924	Interim dividend of Tls. 2.25 15th March Tls. 12.50 15th June & Tls. 15.00 15th Sept.	5 %	Tls. 1,050
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	52 %	\$15 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000							

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8347

三十九年九月三十日

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

五卅日 瑪四月十一英治香港

\$1 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

### CONTENTS.

Marriage.  
Leading Articles:  
Portugal's Stras.  
British Prestige in China.  
The Imperial Chinese Customs.  
Conjuring, Delusions, and the Devil.  
Republican Macao.  
Hopelessness.  
Japan's Acquirements.  
The Man for the Tropics.  
Master and Servant.  
Meetings:  
Legislative Council.  
Hongkong Gymkhana Club.  
The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.  
Legal Intelligences:  
A Question of Foreign Laws.  
Hongkong Agency Shed.  
Police:  
Another Harbour Theft.  
The East Point Tragedy.  
A Liver of Whisky.  
Charge Against School Master.  
Correspondence:  
Republican Macao.  
Salvation Army.  
Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:  
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.  
Nicola's Fend.  
The Situation in Shanghai.  
Notes by the Way.  
Kowloon-Canton Railway.  
The Great Nicola.  
Rickshaw Accident.  
Mr. Arathoon Feb., I.O.  
Tyranny in China.  
Temperature by U.K.  
Taotai Wen.  
A New Solicitor.  
P.M.S. Settled in Collision.  
The Senate.  
Volunteer Smoking Concert.  
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.  
Loan from Messrs. Arnhold Karberg & Co.  
The Hongkong University.  
The Chinese Spirit.  
Fair Lusitania.  
Fire at Taikoo.  
The Portuguese Revolution.  
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve.  
Senate Board's Decision.  
Morrison Street Collapse.  
The Seaman's Institute.  
The Budget.  
The North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.  
The Future of Amoy.  
Chinese Coal in San Francisco.  
The Flour Trade.  
Rubt and Zofka.  
Poppy Prohibition.  
Hongkong Cricket League.  
Rugby.  
Sporing Notes.  
Projected Railways in China.  
The Shanghai Taotai.  
Queen's College, Aquatic Sports.  
The Toyko Kinen Kai.  
Shanghai Stock Exchange.  
Publ: Mr. J.  
Oil War in Japan.  
The Alleged Unrest.  
Another plague of Sparrows.  
Predicted Rubber Boom.  
Eating Raw Rice.  
The Shipping Trade.  
Good Work at Shanghai.  
Harmont's Circus.  
Bedford Relief Entertainment.  
New Companies Bill.  
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve.  
Singapore Stock Circular.  
The S.S. Olympia.  
Excise of Passengers.  
Alleged Assault by Dock Manager.  
Oil Market.  
The Development of Tsookin.  
Troopship Ashill.  
Honour for Hongkong Medico.  
Football.  
Typhoon Warning.  
Loyal and General.  
Commercial:  
Weekly Share Report.  
Rubber Share Market.  
Yarn Market.  
Freight Market.  
Bullion.  
Exchange.

### NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Orinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSS., nor to return any Contribution.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$8 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

To remit in the weekly issue to any part of the world \$10 cents per quarter.

Hongkong Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cab only).

### MARRIAGE.

On October 8, 1910, at Shanghai, Charles Frederick Livesey, second son of John Livesey, late of H. M. Service, Hongkong, to Lucy Yong Beck, adopted daughter of Frederick George Becke, I. M. Customs, Chungking.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

### PORTUGAL'S STRAS.

(8th October.)  
Since the day of the French Revolution, no such portentous episode has occurred in Europe as that which at the present moment threatens to overwhelm the Kingdom of Portugal. Our bars in Hongkong where the Portuguese were among the pioneers and had established a settlement in Macao and China long

before the Dutch or the British appeared on the scene, the news, at least getting through from Lisbon is of absorbing interest as well as alarm. Locally the most since's regards are entertained as regards the terrible trouble that has occurred in the Capital of our ally. It is not so long ago that the present King saw his father and his elder brother unmercifully murdered in the public streets and now His Majesty too, who has won his kingdom with honour since his accession, appears to be in imminent danger of maltreatment if not of loss of life. It is disquieting that reliable news has not come through concerning the King's well-being but it is to be hoped that the young monarch is safe from the violence of those insurgents who have set Lisbon in revolt. To us it cannot appear that the people of Portugal as a whole are behind this revolutionary movement. Rather we would hold the opinion that it has been engendered by a desperate cause in Lisbon itself who have their own purposes to serve and are determined to carry them through even at the sacrifice of human life and of the dissolution of an ancient constitution. That there are existant in Portugal governmental departments corruption of a more or less virulent type will be admitted by the most fervent Portuguese subject who knows anything about the inner workings of administration in Lisbon. But it is nonsensical to suppose that abuses are going to be cut out by such violence as has been adopted by the Lisbon revolutionaries. The ostensible head of Portugal's government was the young King. It is well-known that his chief guide in the administration of State affairs was the Queen Mother, who is adored by every subject both for her mental and moral qualities and is revered far beyond the bounds of her son's realms. If the revolutionaries had adopted pacific measures in order to effect their ends there is little doubt that these would have been ultimately attained in full. In the meantime the country is not ripe for the formation of a republic. There may be a band of clever men at the head of the revolution, but there is no ready for a wholesale reversal of the governmental system, as Russia was unprepared for the establishment and upkeep of a Duma. We trust that the dominance of the insurgents in Lisbon will shortly be brought to a period and that King Manuel will be installed once more in monarchical state, for we are sure that all the necessary improvements in the existing form of Government can be more satisfactorily accomplished under the old régime than under a process of violence that threatens to set brother against brother and to flood the country with bloodshed.

### BRITISH PRESTIGE IN CHINA.

In all the Coast Ports of China, the British Government is admittedly slow in looking after the interests of her nationals. We in Hongkong do not need to go farther than Canton to find out such to be the case. Our Consular service is one of the best in the world, yet so tired down are they by red tape of Foreign Office manufacture that, like Consuls are often unable to extend a helping hand when such is due to a British subject. The time is not far remote when a well-known British subject, a merchant, assured the writer that whenever he wanted to proceed against a Chinese defaulter in Canton he found immediate relief through the agency of the United States Consulate more than through the Consular body which represented his own country. Happily these days have passed away and our Consular service in China cannot be excelled by that of any other nation although their power may still be overshadowed by those of the French, the American, or the German contingents. On the whole, however, we have to welcome the fact that our Consular body is in a more independent position to-day in China than ever it was before. We in the Kwangtung littoral are still, of course, under the dominion of Shanghai so far as the judicial system is concerned, but it may not be ever thus. We fail to see why a British Chief Justice sitting in Hongkong should fail to have jurisdiction in extra-territorial cases throughout South China. But all that is by-the-way. There are a few cases in the Two Kwangs requiring the personal sitting of the British Chief Justice in China. If we remember right the last case of the sort occurred some six or seven years ago when Sir Hiram S. Willoughby passed the death sentence in Canton upon a British Indian subject on the capital charge. As it happened, that was the first occasion upon which the venerable Judge had to assume jurisdiction over the wizards of Egypt. He was probably blasé, and looked on one miracle worker as being just as interesting as or boring as another, and in any case does not seem to have attached to such exhibitions the value given them not only by his contemporaries but by many men in every succeeding generation down to these days of Sir Oliver Lodge and other learned professors who appear to have failed to distinguish between the resources of modern conjuring and the manifestations of a supernatural agency. We ourselves have seen a trick very like that of the Egyptian priests before Pharaoh. An Indian conjuror played with a small cobra—quite a little one, barely more than one inch long, and challenged any one in his audience to take it in his hand, at the same time assuring everyone that it could be done with perfect safety. Nobody seemed at all inclined to risk an experience which would be at best nasty—many had an uncomfortable feeling that the thing really was dangerous, and that the conjuror was trading on their fears. One gentleman, however, whose family motto was "Audentes Fortuna juvat," and who spent a good portion of his life in trying to find out whether Fortune did favour the daring, and whether he was "daring enough" to deserve her favour, had put out his hand and grasped the cobra. It was a "sure enough" snake, the disgusting clannishness of its wriggling admitted no delusion. The gentleman "opened" his hand to throw it down, when the wriggling ceased, and the thing in his hand was seen to be a piece of cord with a knot at one end. He dropped it, after examining it carefully, and it had hardly touched the ground when it became a snake again, and was gliding along the verandah when it was deftly caught up by the conjuror who put it into his bag. How was this done? By sheer slight of hand

on the idea of carrying heavy loads, as the excessive rates for baggage allow. But if the British authorities will merely give the same facilities as the German post office does, then persons who wish to have papers sent out via Siberia may send them as letters up to a weight of 20 grammes per package at the nominal rate of eight cents. It is interesting to note that the Home authorities are at last taking cognizance of the importance that attaches to the maintenance of British prestige in China and that they are trying at least to keep pace with the formidable foreign rivals who combat us at every turn in the East.

### THE IMPERIAL CHINESE CUSTOMS.

It is a peculiar fact that in some quarters the retirement of Sir Robert Hart from the Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Customs was hailed as a sign of salvation amongst the Customs staff, and yet we have ever-growing signs that the passing away of the G.O.M. from the service is now being regretted by the very people who were anxious to see him vacate the headship of that body which he himself instituted. Teunyon talks of the "fierce white light which beats upon a throne." So in the case of Sir Robert Hart, his exalted position in the Imperial Customs subjected him to all manner of criticism, generally hostile, regarding his administration of that admirable body of public servants. Amongst scandal-mongers it used to be asserted that Sir Robert was used to mark for promotion among his staff not those who had shown exceptional ability as well as length of service but those who had family or other influences behind their backs. But anyone who knows the inner workings of the Chinese Customs must realise the fact that in that service "kissing doors" do not go by favour. On the contrary, there have been increasing portents of dissatisfaction amongst the staff ever since Sir Robert Hart's departure from the scene of his life's work and of late there have been more resignations both in the in-door and out-door staff than there have been in any given period in the history of the Customs. The main cause for this is the slowness of promotion. Men who have served for, say, a dozen years find themselves overtaken by juniors of less than half their term and even older servants are subject to the same depressing conditions. Considering that the salary offered amounts only to \$75 for the first six months and that it does not exceed \$100 in the next half year probationary period, it is surely to be expected that men who have been recruited in Canton should be given an opportunity of getting away into outstation instead of being kept entirely to the routine of hard, unpleasant duty that prevails in the Capital of the Two Kwangs. If nothing else is observed, such a course should count for something. Were such the case, there would be less discontent in the ranks of the Customs service, fewer resignations and assuredly a general trend upwards in the way of performance of daily duties.

### CONJURING, DELUSIONS, AND THE DEVIL.

(10th October.)

Long, long ago Pharaoh's wise men and sorcerers tried to outdo those "leaders of the Apura" Moses and Aaron in exhibiting the applied magic of the Egyptians. For when Moses boldly declared divine sanction for his demand on behalf of the Israelite people, Pharaoh demanded a "miracle as proof of it, and we read that when Moses and Aaron cast down their rods they were changed into serpents, a trick which they easily paralleled by doing "in like manner with their enchantments." Although Aaron's rod swallowed up the rods of the Egyptians, Pharaoh appears to have been a sceptic about miracles, for we are told that he was not a bit impressed by the superiority of the Jewish miracle worker over the wizards of Egypt. He was probably blasé, and looked on one miracle worker as being just as interesting as or boring as another, and in any case does not seem to have attached to such exhibitions the value given them not only by his contemporaries but by many men in every succeeding generation down to these days of Sir Oliver Lodge and other learned professors who appear to have failed to distinguish between the resources of modern conjuring and the manifestations of a supernatural agency. We ourselves have seen a trick very like that of the Egyptian priests before Pharaoh. An Indian conjuror played with a small cobra—quite a little one, barely more than one inch long, and challenged any one in his audience to take it in his hand, at the same time assuring everyone that it could be done with perfect safety. Nobody seemed at all inclined to risk an experience which would be at best nasty—many had an uncomfortable feeling that the thing really was dangerous, and that the conjuror was trading on their fears. One gentleman, however, whose family motto was "Audentes Fortuna juvat," and who spent a good portion of his life in trying to find out whether Fortune did favour the daring, and whether he was "daring enough" to deserve her favour, had put out his hand and grasped the cobra. It was a "sure enough" snake, the disgusting clannishness of its wriggling admitted no delusion. The gentleman "opened" his hand to throw it down, when the wriggling ceased, and the thing in his hand was seen to be a piece of cord with a knot at one end. He dropped it, after examining it carefully, and it had hardly touched the ground when it became a snake again, and was gliding along the verandah when it was deftly caught up by the conjuror who put it into his bag. How was this done? By sheer slight of hand

No, for the man who dared to lay hold of the snake felt it to be a snake, and when the fenders saw it in his hand, and saw that it was a snake, and he suddenly felt that it was no longer snake, but a bit of cord. Was it done by wholesale hypnotism of all the spectators? We do not pretend to be a sufficiently reliable authority on hypnotism to discuss this possibility, further than to say that we have been assured by a student of the subject that such a form of hypnotism is possible, and has been practised in the East from time immemorial. The East has always been regarded by the comparatively recently civilised races of Europe as the home of mystery. To most Europeans the East begins at Constantinople; some unknown people say that it begins where German ecclesiastical and Slavonic languages are heard. However that may be, it is undisputed that Asia is to us the stronghold of the mysterious, the keeper of the secrets of the unseen. Even now there are people who will grieve tell you of sacred and awful places in Tibet, inhabited by wondrous beings called Mahatmas. Not all the exposures published of the frauds of Madam Blavatsky and the Coulombs, of the ridiculous Theosophist pope, William Q. Judge, of "the shrine" at Adyar, of the "Papessa" or "Popess" of what we may call the Eastern Theosophic schism, viz. Mrs. Besant, have availed to dispel the romantic delusion that somewhere in Central Asia a number of unreasonably old gentlemen practice white and black magic in the (to an ordinary mind) sliest and most inconspicuous manner. We know that in India and Malaya inexplicable things occur. So they do in the West Indies, and also on the Gold Coast. In Jamaica there is a law against negro wizardry or "Obeah." One of the questions a newcomer is sure, sooner or later, to put to his friends in Jamaica is "what on earth is Obeah?" The answers vary. Some people will tell him that Obeah is nothing on earth at all but very plentiful in hell. Some will say it is in both, but of the latter. Some will say it is all imposture and superstition. The fact is that all these answers contain some truth, on the hypothesis, of course, that there is hell. Obeah is the name given to every kind of witchcraft, fortune-telling, interpretation of dreams, poisoning of enemies, fetish-worship, ju-ju charms, and nigger devilry in general. An Obeah man is always a good conjuror, and has a wonderful knowledge of the properties of certain herbs, and even of something a little more than elementary chemistry. Of course the Government punishes such miscreants whenever it can, but it is no means easy to prove that a man is practising Obeah, and receiving money for fortunetelling, etc. Much has been done by the Ordinance which prescribes flogging as part of the punishment for this crime. Still the Obeah man is far from extinct. His methods are more difficult to fathom than those of any being save his counterpart in India. A negro, say Sambo, has a grudge against another nigger say Quashie. Sambo goes to the Obeah man and pays him all his savings, if he has any, to get him to "put Obeah" on Quashie. The Obeah man makes various incantations, some of them to a civilized mind merely puerile, others, dangerous and abominable. He terrifies Sambo, but gratifies him by telling him that Quashie is a "goat-coon"; all that Sambo has to do is to taunt his enemy, and tell him that he will die in a week. How it is done we know not, but as a fact, Quashie does really die in a week's time. In these days of coroner's inquests and post mortems the Obeah man's task is less easy than of old, when simple vegetable poison or powdered glass no doubt accounted for many victims of Obeah. But there are still cases which defy medical experts and deride the labours of corollers. For instance, only a few years ago, a clever and strong-willed English lawyer, a man of hard sense and sceptical mind, set himself to exterminate the fortune-telling, magic-mongering pest among the poor negroes. Whenever a case came up he prosecuted with a vigour which in a less worthy cause might have been called vindictiveness. In one case in particular, he exhibited an intensity of feeling, a power of expression, an ability quite extraordinary. The Obeah man was condemned to be flogged and imprisoned, and as he left the dock he cried out to the lawyer: "You have the now, but some day Obeah will have you!" Some time after the man left prison he was again arrested, and this time he was indicted for murder—poisoning. Again Mr. X. prosecuted. He overwhelmed the defence, and when, after the verdict of guilty was brought in, the Obeah man was asked if he had anything to say, he made a fierce declaration of his innocence of the murder and denounced the lawyer who had conducted the prosecution. "You," he cried, "You have hunted me to death. You are an Agogic, and hardly even believe in God. But your time is coming, you will die a cruel and lingering death, and you and all your doctors will never know what is hurling you!" Mr. X. laughed. Some six weeks or later he was unexpectedly called to England to be examined by the Royal Society. He left Jamaica in perfect health. He had not been long in England, however, before he complained of acute intestinal pains. He consulted the best known physicians, and at last went in to one of the finest hospitals in England—that is in all the world. But no medical skill, no nursing, however attentive and even devoted, could arrest the advance of a mysterious disease that baffled all

treatment. He died after lingering torment and the post mortem did not reveal the cause of the shocking condition of his alimentary canal. This occurrence of course has been variously discussed. We decline to utter an opinion on the subject. Of course the Jamaica negroes of Mr. X.'s district put his death down to the credit of the devil, or "Obeah." Some not a few, white people did the same. For it is an astonishing fact that in these rationalistic days, when to believe in the Bible and in God is quite out of fashion, there are a number of people who are ready to believe in what some call "spooks," others call the devil and they call "spirits." It is a phenomenon which was, we believe, observed just before the French Revolution, when nobody believed in God, but people ran wild over Casanova and Cagliostro. Nowadays a number of scamps calling themselves "mediums" have succeeded, without causing us much surprise, in hoodwinking the very ready to be hoodwinked. Mr. W. T. Stead. That they should, however, have actually included Sir William Crooks and absolutely even Sir Oliver Lodge among their victims, makes us far from at ease at our superiority in having escaped such delusions ourselves, but on the contrary, deeply humble when we reflect upon the fallibility and weakness of the human mind. The wonderful man who is amazing all Hongkong by his inexplicable feats, lays no claim to Spiritualistic assistance. His own admirable skill, strength and daring, combined with years of patient practice and study, are his only helpers. Last week he succeeded in puzzling everybody. How he got out of the box into which Mr. Chattox of Messrs. Price and Co. had put him (manacled wrist to foot) is his secret. Of course he will not tell us more than our common sense can, viz., that after getting rid of the handcuffs, he contrived to pull some of the boards of the box inward and get out, and then—perhaps with the help of the air-holes bored in the box—managed to make that box appear exactly as it was, it was nailed and corded up with him inside it, before his escape. A man of this consummate skill does not have to take to fraud to enable him to earn a living. Perhaps if he had been more greedy of money, however, he might have reaped an immense harvest among the credulous believers in the miracles worked at spiritualistic seances. What a Mahatma he would make, and what a huge success Madame Blavatsky could have secured by his aid! Our contempt for that terrible old woman, and for scamps who, masquerading as mediums, does not in any way detract from our reverence for that attitude of mind which admits that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the philosophy of even the greatest of modern philosophers. And our wonder at and admiration of Nicola is no less because we are quite sure that he is not assisted in any of his feats by the devil.

### REPUBLICAN MACAO.

(11th October.)

Above the portal of the Senate House in that "Gem of the Orient Sea," Macao, is inscribed these words "Cidade do nome de Deus, não, ha outro mais leal." These words were the glory of Macao. Foreigners from all lands have looked on them with envy, and many a man who could truthfully say: "O! no mean city am I," has wished that his birthplace could boast so noble a distinction. For those words mean, "The City of the name of God: there is no other more loyal." For the heroes of whom Macao sang in his incomparable verse, had shaken off the oppressive yoke of Spain and those Portuguese Colonies which succeeded in fighting victoriously against their Spanish tyrants on the one hand, and their Dutch enemies on the other, deserve immortal fame: It was on the 20th of June, 1642, that two citizens of Macao were deputed as envoys to King John IV of Portugal to congratulate him on his marvellous victories over the Spaniards, and to assure him of the undying loyalty of the colonists of Macao. They took with them as a gift to His Majesty two hundred bronze guns and a large sum of money. Macao, writing of this, exclaimed: "Oh grand Portuguese fidelity, which shows itself in such devoted self-sacrifice!" King John IV promoted the valiant Commander of his forces at Macao, and to reward the Senate for their more than Roman sense of duty, patriotism and desperate valour, as well as political wisdom and faithfulness, he commanded them to inscribe on the portals of their meeting house the words above quoted, which were engraved in the year 1654, and have remained since as a monument to the ancestors of men whom yesterday we called our friends. In 1810 the Royal Family of Portugal had fallen on evil days, and the whole nation was in arms to resist the murderous attack on the gallant little country made by Napoleon's Lieutenant, the pirate Junot, who actually dared to aspire to be made by his master King of Portugal. But General Manuel de Brito Monizinho, in conjunction with the British, gave the French a terrible defeat at Busaco. Both Beresford and Wellington were loud in their praises of the unparalleled valour of the Portuguese on this and many other occasions. Still, the poor country was torn with war, and the suffering Queen Maria I, together with the Regent Dom John had to take refuge in Brazil. All French attempts to seize the Portuguese possessions failed—indeed, the Brazilians, succeeding in seizing French Guiana, and held it until the end of the Napoleonic wars; and the senate of Macao deplored Antonio Joaquim de Oliveira Matos with large sums of money and other

presents to go to Rio de Janeiro to present the expression of the traditional fidelity of the Colony to its exiled Sovereign. The title of "leal," which means "loyal," was then conferred on the Senate by the king. We could multiply instances of occasions when the people and Government of Macao have behaved in the grand manner, not as people perpetually threatened by powerful neighbours, and constituting only a small and comparatively weak community, but with a vigour and an unselfish generosity, with a valour and nobility unsurpassable in history. Macao might well sing in lines which may be translated, though feebly, as follows:—  
"Oh lonely sunflower who turns  
Your face sternly where born  
The fire that all the planets light  
And the different worlds bright  
That type of the fatidical



## Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

## VICE-PRESIDENT IN HONGKONG.

## PROGRAMME OF RECEPTION.

10th inst.

Mr. R. P. Scherwin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., accompanied by Mr. B. C. Howard, Yokohama agent for the Company arrived in Hongkong this morning from Shanghai and Japan, where Mr. Scherwin had completed an extended business tour in the interest of his Company. After an absence of 12 years from these parts, the Vice-President of the leading American shipping company trading in the Pacific, received his acquaintance with South China this morning, and much impressed by the great improvements and extensive developments he sees all around him in the island and on the mainland. Mr. Scherwin is no hustling or "boasting" tour, the expressive phraseology of our American cousins. He is here to study trade conditions in the Far East with special reference to the business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the prospective safety of the mammoth Leviathans of 30,000 tons of the *George Washington*, in type shortly to be built for the Company's service.

Mr. Scherwin was met on arrival by Mr. Fred J. Hallon, the P. M. S. S. Co.'s agent in Hongkong, by whom the Vice-President was accompanied in the course of his official visits this morning. To-night a banquet will be held at the Hongkong Club in honour of the visitor, invitations having been issued for the function by Mr. Hallon. On Wednesday Mr. Scherwin is the guest at dinner of Sir Henry May, the Officer Administering the Government, at Mountain Lodge. On Friday, 14th inst., a Chinese reception will be held at 2.30 p.m. and in the evening there will be a dinner at the Tong Tin Lau Chinese restaurant. Mr. Scherwin will most probably proceed to Canton by a night steamer after the banquet. He proceeds to Macao by the *Siberia* on Monday.

While in Hongkong, Mr. Scherwin is the guest of Dr. G. P. Jordan at "Marble Hall," the palatial residence of Sir Paul Chater, absent in England.

The names of the guests who have accepted invitations for the banquet to-night are:

Messrs. R. P. Scherwin, B. C. Howard, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson, Hon. Mr. W. Chisham, Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Mr. Ged. E. Anderson, Commdr. C. W. Beck, R. M. G. R. Salisbury, U.S.A. U.S.S. "W. Atkinson," Drs. G. P. Jordan, C. Forsyth, Captain F. W. Lyons, Messrs. C. Balloch, N. J. Stabb, A. E. Carleton, Vice Consul U.S.A., J. A. Spencer, Hough, W. H. Robertson, G. T. Riddick, Wm. Dickson, N. S. Marshall, T. F. Hough, A. Shelton Hooper, C. A. Tomas, W. G. Bonnar, R. Leibman, R. M. Dyer, G. W. Barton, Geo. Hayes, W. McElroy, Evan Ormiston, R. D. Harvey, Geo. Grimble, F. H. Armstrong, W. G. Humphreys, T. E. Pearce, P. J. R. Bishop, H. G. White, C. G. Gok, F. Lieb, W. B. Walker, G. H. Medhurst, H. A. Slebs, Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. G. Franklin, H. C. Ehrenreich, B. A. Hale, G. W. Thompson, O. R. Scott, Sidney Smith, Capt. A. Zedder, Messrs. F. J. Hallon, H. F. Solomon and C. R. King.

## THE GREAT NICOLA.

## SATURDAY NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE.

10th inst.

Another crowded house faced the intrepid Nicola at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening. Although the performance was practically the same as on the previous evenings, it lost none of its freshness and vigour in the hands of such an adept as Nicola and there was not a single dull moment from start to finish.

The trick with several solid metal rings was distinctly good. The way in which Nicola alternately interwoven and extricated the rings was perfectly bewildering. The trunk trick was also immensely enjoyed, the audience at the conclusion of the remarkable feat being enveloped in a perfect shroud of mystery.

An interesting addition to Saturday night's performance was the milk-can test. A huge milk can was brought on the stage and filled with water. Nicola entered the receptacle and submerged himself under water, the lid was placed on top and securely fastened in no less than four places. Curtains were then drawn around the can. In a few seconds' time, the curtains were drawn aside and Nicola emerged triumphantly for all the world from a seemingly watery grave. The audience felt a decided relief at his appearance.

LAST NIGHT OF NICOLA.

To-night will be the last performance in Hongkong of the Great Nicola show, for the present at least, as this popular company leaves for Manila to-morrow; it is hoped that a return engagement of a few nights will be forthcoming after their Manila engagement. We are assured, however, that if there is any possible chance, a few nights more will be played later part of the month. To-night a most novel challenge has been accepted by Nicola, a local Chinese gentleman having asked permission to fasten Nicola in a Chinese death cage, such as is used for strangling Chinese murderers. It is understood that Nicola's hands are to be hand-cuffed behind his back, and that he is to be hanged in the cage by the neck, and left there to escape as best he can. How he expects to escape from this dangerous position is causing a great deal of speculation. This sensational test is sure to attract another large house, and those who have decided to visit the City Hall to-night will surely see something out of the ordinary.

## FAIR LUSITANIA.

## [Continued]

On Tuesday came the tidings of the deplorable crime which had been committed in Lisbon. All friends of Portugal had been dreading an attempt at some such outrage as the unspeakable tragedy which made Queen Amalia a widow, and robbed King Manuel of his father and his brother. But no one could have foreseen the black tragedy of a republican revolution in the capital, and the defection of the King's military and naval forces. This young king, in every way estimable and lovable, has during his short reign won the warmest affection from all who came into personal relations with him. Not only is he gentle, generous, and brave, but he is said to possess a sagacity and shrewdness beyond his years. The vacuous element in Lisbon and the mutinous portion of the troops have for a time succeeded in proclaiming that outrage on decency and composure—the Republic of Portugal! But the Nation at large is not in sympathy with these pirates, and we may look forward to a peaceful re-establishment of order under the Monarchy.

The Miguelites are surely too chivalrous, too observant of the "puncto" to take advantage of such a disgraceful affair to push the claims of the exiled House of Braganza. Nor would the latter dream of a return to power under such conditions. We trust that our friends in the Portuguese Colonies will keep their flags flying, and show to the world that their loyalty and fidelity were everywhere else extinct, they would still be found great, and, notwithstanding, by the garden of Vassouras.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## GOVERNMENT GENEROSITY.

10th inst.  
The fourteenth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's town office this afternoon. Dr. J. W. Morris presided. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. F. Maitland (director), Messrs. J. McCubbin, S. G. Newall, J. M. E. Machado, Chan Tong, A. Stevenson (acting manager) Mr. Manuk (acting secretary).

The Acting Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I will follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. Your directors are pleased, in these times of stress and stringency, to be able to lay before you an account, such as the one under review, which enables us not only to pay the same dividend as last year, but also to provide for depreciation and add to our reserves. Depreciation is with us a very serious item especially with reference to our herd, which is, as you know, subject to constant renewal, and should this point be overlooked or unprovided for, you would soon be without cows with which to carry on your business. We trust the course recommended for dealing with the accounts will meet with your approval, as every precaution known to us is taken to prevent the introduction of disease to the herd, as well as to prevent the spread of any contagion that may find its way into the premises, we are compelled to insist upon the rigid enforcement of an old rule of the company, which forbids the admission of visitors to any of our properties; no one should feel hurt when permission to visit the farms is refused them, if they bear in mind the object in view. The various departments of our business require constant care and study to enable us to keep pace and advance with the times. In this work your Board have the assistance and co-operation of an able staff, whom it gives us pleasure to congratulate on the manner in which they study the company's interests and give effect to the wishes of your Board. Our Manager is at present in Australia in the interests of the company. Our customers may use the milk supplied them feeling sure that no effort has been spared, or precaution neglected, that tends to keep the milk pure, safe, and free from all contaminating influences. It is therefore quite unnecessary to boil or sterilise it before using, but, should it for any special reason be necessary to use milk so treated, the company will deliver it either pasteurised or sterilised as desired. Under ordinary circumstances raw milk is more easily digested and more readily assimilated than when it has been pasteurised, boiled, sterilised or frozen; nature gives it to us in the raw state, and in that state it was intended that all mammals should use it. For the benefit of invalids or others who desire to use sterilised milk, the company is prepared to supply, and place on board ship, freshly sterilised milk in any quantity, which will keep perfectly sweet and fresh during an entire voyage to the homeland or further. Milk is pasteurised by being heated to a temperature of 140deg. Fahrenheit, at which point it must be kept for an hour or two, or raised to 160deg. for ten minutes or more. The sterilisation of milk does not mean simply heating it—heating to a temperature of 210deg. Fah.—but means superheating it under steam pressure to 230deg. Fah. This produces a number of chemical changes, which seem to interfere with its digestibility to such an extent that the weak stomachs of invalids or babies cannot readily digest and assimilate it. It is therefore not so satisfactory, and cannot be compared as a food with raw milk. Though experiments in the laboratory do not show that the milk is impaired by pasteurising, it is less easily digested than raw milk, but more readily acted on by the digestive juices of the stomach than milk that has been sterilised. The highest food value is obtained by using milk in its raw state. Should, however, the milk be in any way spoiled, it is much better to have it boiled or sterilised rather than use it in a raw state. Tinned milk is condensed milk, produced by evaporating the water and then adding sugar as a preservative; the sugar injures the milk as a food by rendering it difficult of digestion. It should therefore never be substituted for raw milk as a regular diet, if the ordinary milk is obtainable. If no sugar is added, it must then be sterilised before sealing the tin; when so treated it is often sold as evaporated cream, though little or no cream may have been added. It may interest you to know that last year I myself experimented with fresh milk and cream in the for use on long voyages. The milk was placed in sterilised two-quart tins and soldered up at once. The milk itself was not treated in any way whatever; it was not heated, boiled, pasteurised or sterilised, neither was a preservative of any kind used. Yet each day during the entire voyage of thirty days one or two tins were opened and consumed, the milk remaining perfectly sweet and wholesome. Then there were to be all sorts of grades of the real thing. There would be the plasic kiss, the sisterly kiss, the short kiss, the long kiss, the loud and the soft kiss, and all the other kinds of kisses. Although the votes for Queen were but a nickel each, red lips were not to be purged inviolately for such a pittance, and the best smacks were to go to the highest bidders. After this, all I can say is that wonders will never cease. Perhaps the local beauties might wish to start a similar enterprise for the purpose of obtaining funds for some of the much-needed public works, preferably the removal of the Clock Tower, in which case they should furnish their names to the Government, who would invite tenders for the most favourable prices. But it is possible that the attraction which the place has for lovely women has not yet reached such heights of sublimity as to lead them to offer such a huge sacrifice, at all events, not in the present generation.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Apropos of our newly-formed Scouts, it would not be out of the way to observe what an Indian Journal has to say concerning the movement. At a recent parade held of the Boy-Scouts, the Journal in question had the extreme satisfaction of noting that the "Cubists" the "Hawks," the "Terriers," the "Grapeshots," the "Tigers," and two separate patrols of "Wolves" were on deck. Next time they come out the Journal hopes to hear that all the other animals in Noah's Ark are well represented and say: There is room for "Garzeka" patrol, and there are also room for all Mr. E. T. Reid's animals out of "Practical People" that can be drawn upon!

There is one thing that the sprightly writer hopes the Boy Scouts will not copy from his English Prototype, and that is the receipt method of carrying despatches (inside a blouse). It is an envelope totally unsuited to C, especially at this time of year! I look forward to the day when our own Scouts will afford the humble scribe material for such entertaining accounts. At present, they do not give one much scope for either flights of humour.

Mr. J. M. E. Machado seconded.

Carrid unanimously.

Mr. Carmichael moved, Mr. Newall seconded, and it was agreed that Dr. J. W. Noble and Hon. Mr. E. Osborne be re-elected directors.

Mr. Newall moved the re-election of Mr. F. J. Chapman, F.R.A., and Mr. W. Hutton Pitts as auditors.

Mr. Chan Tong seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you very much for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

LOAN FROM MESSRS. ARNHOLD KARBERG & CO.

It is reported that the Board of War has signed an agreement with Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. for a loan of \$1,000,000 repayable by six yearly instalments. The interest is to be five per cent for the first year, six for the second and so on—*ad infinitum*.

## TEMPERANCE BY UKASH.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST ATTACK ON THE REVENUE.

The third reading of the Appropriation Bill on Thursday afternoon brought out some interesting discussions before it was finally passed by Council. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce made us all fearful of the future when he referred to the increased expenditure in several of the official departments. It made one inquire that the spectre of bankruptcy was already on us, which is perhaps excusable, for as the hon. member remarked, there were no particular indications of an improving trade. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government apparently enjoyed himself immensely over a few vicious slogs at the Unofficials, whom he accused of being the joint authors of certain "creatures," including the Liquor Bill, with which the Government had nothing to do. But this sounds like giving a dog a bad name and hanging him as he is. Mr. Murray Stewart very appropriately remarked, the Unofficials were entirely responsible for the idea but not the working and this simple explanation very probably came in the nature of a bomb-shell to the powers that be. Apart from the assurances given by His Excellency, the fact remains that Government loves to display increasing generosity on a m'st lavish scale in the matter of some of its high-placed officials at each succeeding year comes round. Generosity is doubtless a commendable trait of the human character but the present is hardly the time to carry out extensive changes involving large sums of money which the Colony can ill afford. His Excellency struck the true official note when he said he was willing to let the hon. member's criticisms to heart but he informed the hon. gentleman that the best thing he could do under the circumstances was to wait and hope for better times. I fancy there is no particular harm in hoping but the oft-repeated advice is not likely to prove anything more advantageous than cold comfort.

## TYPHOON TOPICS.

I notice that a Shanghai Journal has been dealing with the question of Hongkong's mooring buoys. The writer in the course of an able article deprecates the necessity of steamers paying to leave their moorings during the typhoon season in order to secure shelter from a possible storm. Such a state of affairs, the writer argues, is bound to prove detrimental to the Colony's shipping interests and as a remedial measure suggests a system of buoys whereby vessels in port will be enabled to ride out the storm in the heart of the harbour. Indeed, the ability of large steamers to accomplish this was amply proved during the typhoon of September, 1906. Personally I think there is a great deal to recommend the idea but in the Colony's present condition of paperism, it will be a long time before the proposals can be carried into effect by the Government, if indeed, it will ever be noticed by the authorities, by whom the writer suggests the buoys should be controlled, as in other important shipping centres. But in a matter affecting the most important section of the Colony's trade, the people most concerned should try to dispense with the Government's services and give a trial to the suggestion on their own initiative.

## KISSES FOR VOTES.

We have all heard of the Duchesse who offered to present a dairy, little smack of her pretty lips to every loyal citizen who enlisted under her son and aid of the whole regiment which was formed with those lasses. It fact had not been for the lady's action, the famous Gordon Highlanders, who have stirred the hearts of Englishmen on more than one occasion, might never have seen the light of day. But now news comes from America that a number of pretty mouths were to be pucker for votes for the purpose of having a certain young lady elected Queen of a Booster Day Festival. There were to be all sorts of kisses and all grades of prices. The courtesie's salute on the back of the head were to be the cheapest. Then there came the fatality salute on the forehead. The Parisian kiss salute was to come next in price. Then there were to be all sorts of grades of the real thing. There would be the plasic kiss, the sisterly kiss, the short kiss, the long kiss, the loud and the soft kiss, and all the other kinds of kisses. Although the votes for Queen were but a nickel each, red lips were not to be purged inviolately for such a pittance, and the best smacks were to go to the highest bidders. After this, all I can say is that wonders will never cease.

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Mr. J. M. E. Machado seconded.

Carrid unanimously.

Mr. Carmichael moved, Mr. Newall seconded, and it was agreed that Dr. J. W. Noble and Hon. Mr. E. Osborne be re-elected directors.

Mr. Newall moved the re-election of Mr. F. J. Chapman, F.R.A., and Mr. W. Hutton Pitts as auditors.

Mr. Chan Tong seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you very much for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

## CASUAL CRITIC.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

NO. 4 COMPANY FIELD DAY.

10th inst.

The No. 4 Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps under Captain Scott were out for a field day on Sunday with the 3rd guns at Mount Pleasant. They left town at 8.30 in the morning and after a good dry run returned at 12 x in the evening. Later in the day Captain Chapman complimented the Company on the excellent work they put through and he hoped that the other companies of the Corps would do the same. Tiffin was served at 1.30 p.m. after which the men of the Company stood with rifles for inspection.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST ATTACK ON THE REVENUE.

## 10th inst.

Some of the bars and so-called "hotels" further along Queen's Road and in the Western part of Victoria City are certainly the scut of number, not a very large number, but a sufficiently large number to be disgusting to the eyes and ears of civilised men of the educated class, of that section of mankind which being near the brute, needs only a quantity of alcohol to pass the dimensions of humanity and enter into a state closely resembling that of democratic possession. It is the debased condition of these unhappy beings that is to a great extent responsible for that abomination of mind which expresses itself in the unreasoning fury for forcing all men to be teetotallers. We can do sympathetically with the suppression of certain "boozing kens," which are of no real good to anybody, and of much real harm in many. But why should the Government wait for another five years to carry out a reform which it is sanitary at all, is surely as desirable now as it will be then? And why does the Government decide to suppress certain hotels and bars which are not only harmless, but are quite decent and respectable? A despatch has been sent to the ministry of the "pubs" along the Western streets saying that after

## NICOLA'S FRAT LAST NIGHT.

## AN ABSOLUTE MYSTERY.

10th inst.

TAOTAI WEN.

ENTERTAINED BY MR. THE YAT.

TO HONGKONG.

Tao-tai Wen Ting-yao, null recently junior Amban at Tibet, and who has been on a visit to Canton after being recalled from Lhasa, arrived in Hongkong from the Southern capital yesterday morning with his family who are on their way to Shanghai. Tao-tai made a call on his friend, Chev. Francois Tsai Yat, of Messrs. Wing Kee & Co., and was yesterday entertained to luncheon by that gentleman. We understand that the Tao-tai will leave for Shanghai by the French mail steamer this evening and will take up his permanent residence in the Northern Settlement. We believe that he has no intention of returning to official life again.

## THE SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

## CASHIERING OF THE TAOTAI.

The Edict cashiering Tao-tai has made its appearance at an unexpected moment, although it was known to be well informed native 'circles' that this fate had been



## THE EAST POINT TRAGEDY.

## CASE OPENED AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. E. R. Halifax, First Police Magistrate, this afternoon, John William Hayes, a gunner's mate on the U.S.S. *New York*, was brought up on charges of alleged wilful murder and causing grievous bodily harm at No. 2, Sharp Street, on the 25th September last. Mr. H. L. Denney, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant.

Mr. L. Denney made an application to amend the charges, which were altered to three counts of wilful murder, assault and causing actual bodily harm.

The facts of the case, as outlined by prosecutor, were that prior to the alleged at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th September last to have got into a house at No. 2 Sharp Street. He was seen climbing out of the verandah into the inner part of the house. There he met the complainant in the second charge, a Japanese, who was carrying a babe in his arms when he met prisoner, who indicated to him that he wished to go downstairs. The man objected, whereupon he was moved aside by the defendant, who proceeded to go downstairs. Meanwhile, the defendant picked up a kerosene lamp and threw it on the complainant. The latter was then pushed down stairs and was followed by the babe, who was picked up at the bottom of the stairs. The doctor would say that the child's head actually struck the floor. The father was severely burnt all over the body and also received several burns. With regard to the complainant in the third charge, a Chinese man, it was alleged by the prosecutor that he was kicked downstairs.

Mr. J. W. White, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, put in the names of some houses in Sharp Street.

The complainant gave his name as Shijo and said he lived on the second floor of No. 2, Sharp Street with his wife, child and a maid. The child was quite naked and witness went up to the house. He noticed the defendant arrested. He saw the defendant in a drunken condition with Lance-Sergeant Ogg, Sergeant Grant and P.C. Watt around him. He was carried past the way from No. 2, Sharp Street. He was carried to the Police Station just half-way. He took it that he had to be carried not because he was drunk but because he was also dirty and with the object of keeping him safe. Defendant did not resist because he could not.

Lance-Sergeant Ogg gave corroborative evidence.

Dr. W. A. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, testified to a Japanese child being admitted to the Hospital in a dying condition at about 8.55 p.m. on the 25th September last. The child died shortly after nine o'clock. Deceased was found to be suffering from five wounds on the left side of the head and four in front above the ear. There were superficial burns on the left side of the chest. He subsequently made a post-mortem examination on the following day.

The cause of death in his opinion was due to fracture of the skull.

The case was remanded to Friday, the 14th.

## A QUESTION OF FOREIGN LAWS.

## POINT OF LAW DISCUSSED AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

When an action was mentioned before Mr. Justice Hersland, Acting Chief Justice, in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. P. W. Goldring raised two preliminary objections that the case should not proceed further on the grounds that the defendant never pleaded a special defence and that defendant by his own evidence never attempted to show that the contract was for sale. The presumption of law was always in favour of the legality of a contract and the Court could assume nothing as to the laws of another country. It could not be proved what the laws were of Cuba, Manila or Vancouver, unless the Court could be shown satisfactory proofs. The parties themselves could not distinguish between the parties mentioned. That being so the legality could be proved of what was done and the case could not go any further. The point had already been decided.

Mr. Goldring.—In your favour?

Mr. Goldring.—No, against me.

Mr. Almada e Castro intended that in the first place he could not enter a plea of illegality. It was not a case of goods sold and delivered. On plaintiff's own showing they were pirates to fraud.

Mr. Goldring submitted that they must have some evidence of what the illegality consisted; otherwise judgment must be given for him.

His friendship after further discussion decided in the plaintiff's favour.

## SANITARY BOARD'S DECISION.

## OVER RULED BY GOVERNMENT.

On the 3rd ult., the Colonial Secretary wrote to the Secretary, Sanitary Board, as follows:

In reply to your letter No. 6853/10 of the 1st ultima, I am directed to inform you that it is Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council is not prepared to grant the application for the erection of a water closet in the yard of No. 38, Queen's Road Central.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—More waste of time of members of Sanitary Board by having their decision overruled.

Col. W. G. A. Bedford minuted:—I quite agree with Mr. Hooper's remark.

## POPPY PROHIBITION.

The National Review publishes the following:

A drastic Imperial Edict has been issued during this week dealing with the prohibition of the growth of the poppy. From many quarters, missionary, consular and private, have come reports of the surprising extent to which the poppy has been suppressed. The last news at Taichung was almost a failure on account of the absence of supplies of opium, according to a report by a British Consul, and an exhaustive report on the subject of poppy suppression, drawn up by His Britannic Majesty's Consul & Attaché in Peking after an extended tour through the provinces, Oberlinance of the same kind of thing might be quoted. But the progress that is being made appears not to be satisfactory to the Government, most vitally concerned, for in the

## IMPERIAL EDICT

to which we have referred it is stated that the delegates appointed by the Board of Finance have reported that there has been much exaggeration in the provincial reports upon the subject; the efforts made in the provinces are perfunctory, and the attempt at the suppression of the growth of the poppy have not been supported by determined effort to stamp out opium smoking.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Before Mr. E. R. Halifax, First Police Magistrate, this afternoon, the case was resumed in which John William Hayes, a gunner's mate on board the U.S.S. *New York*, was charged with alleged wilful murder and causing grievous bodily harm at No. 2, Sharp Street, on the 25th September last. Mr. H. L. Denney, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant.

Detective-Sergeant John Grant stated that on the evening in question he heard Police Whistles while he was going home from Happy Valley. A native came up to him and made a statement, whereupon he proceeded to Bowrington Road. There he saw a lighted kerosene oil lamp lying on the road broken with oil all round it burning. He heard a lot of noise proceeding from the direction of No. 27 or 29, Bowrington Road as of persons struggling. Some was issuing from the verandah. After he had been there a few minutes Lance-Sergeant Ogg and P.C. Williams came up to him and they all went to extinguish the fire. He heard a shout from Sharp Street West and shortly afterwards saw the defendant hanging by his hands from the brackets of the verandah of the first floor. Defendant's back was turned towards him and he could not identify him. He saw him pull himself up on to the verandah and shortly afterwards he began to throw articles of furniture on the street at the people below. The defendant walked along the verandah of No. 2, Sharp Street, into which he disappeared. Shortly afterwards, he heard a noise as of persons tumbling down the stairs apparently head foremost, into the street. He saw a heap of something burning at the foot of the stairs. He rushed in and found a young child lying in the middle of the flames. Its head on the ground and its feet on the steps of the staircase. He seized the child, carried it outside and handed it to some people in the crowd. He then attended to the fire and by the help of the flames in the street he was able to identify the defendant, who was standing on the verandah. He then heard a crash in the backyard. He went to the back and saw nothing, and returned to the front of the house, where he found the defendant in the custody of Lance-Sergeant Ogg and P.C. Ward. He was removed to No. 2 Police Station, where he saw the child brought in on the arms of a Japanese. The child's head was bleeding.

11th inst.

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12th inst.

The following report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of enclosing the verandahs on the south block of the Hongkong Hotel was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:

Secretary, Sanitary Board.—We have inspected the arrangements at the Hongkong Hotel, South Block, and as the result of our inspection, recommend that the enclosing of the verandah openings be permitted on the following conditions:

(a) In the case of each opening enclosed, a portion of the partition shown on plan marked "B," corresponding with the space to be closed by loose shutters, to be closed to open sideways and to be fitted with suitable apparatus to enable it to be readily opened.

(b) The Hotel Co. to undertake to apply the wooden shutters to the openings shown on plan marked "B" only in cases of necessity and to remove them again in every case immediately the necessity for their application ceases.

Signed, { COL. W. G. A. BEDFORD.

A. SHELTON HOOPER.

The Medical Officer of Health minuted:—I think the phrase "Only in cases of necessity" too vague. It should read: "Only when rendered necessary by ratations or typhoons."

On the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the Sub-Committee's report was adopted with the amendment proposed by the M.O.H.

13th inst.

Published in the Chinese newspapers states that those guilty of breaches of the opium suppression regulations are to be imprisoned for life. The punishment is a severe one, but not a whit less severe in such a matter of national life and death. Duke Kung deserves a very high medal of praise for the persistent doggedness which he has all along displayed in his leadership of this great campaign, and we hope at an early date to see his efforts crowned with complete success.

14th inst.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1910.

Library Museum

Non-Chinese ..... 303 324

Chinese ..... 243 301

Total ..... 546 625

## THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

## OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION IN MACAO.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Macao, 10th October.

A *Bulletin Official* was published in the City afternoon, of which the following is a literal translation:

SECRETARIA GENERAL DA GOVERNAMENTO DA PROVINCIA DE MACAO.

By superior order the following is published:

Telegram.

Lisbon, 6th October, 1910.

Governor-General, Macao.

Republique was proclaimed yesterday with the concurrence of the Army, Navy and populace.

Absolute order. Provisional government presided by Teófilo Braga, Minister War, Colonel of Artillery Xavier Barreto; Interior, António José d'Almada; Finance, Basílio Telles; Public Works, António Álvares Gomes; Justice, Afonso Costa; Foreign Affairs, Bernardino Machado. Please communicate these occurrences to the civil and military authorities under your jurisdiction.

Azavedo Gomes, Minister for Marine.

THE NEWS AT MANILA.

The Manila Times of this inst says:

The Portuguese cruiser *San Gabriel* is laying in Manila bay and the Lisbon revolution makes it an object of unusual interest. What will the crew do, what will the officers do, what will the ship do, are questions that many are asking. Apparently the news of the revolution did not reach the vessel until about noon to-day and then it is unlikely that the officers, to whom the facts were communicated from shore, allowed the men to hear very much about it. Captain Pinto Basto was paying an official visit to Civitâo when the press telegrams began arriving and copies of them were forwarded to him. It was anticipated in military circles that he would take some steps for the protection of the vessel pending further developments in Portugal. He is a close friend of the royal family, having been raised with the late king, whom companion he was on many journeys in Europe.

The temper and attitude of the crew are not known but they left Portugal before the recent republican movement began.

The *San Gabriel* is to have sailed Saturday for Timor, but departure may be deferred in view of what has happened. Another possibility is that the vessel will steam for Macao.

According to the *Cabotage* of 8th inst, the Portuguese colony in Manila has sent the following telegram to the president of the newly constituted republic:

"President of the Republic, Lisbon: We congratulate the republican party. Long live Portugal! Long live the republic! —The Portuguese colony."

Captain António Pinto Basto, commanding the cruiser *San Gabriel* now in Manila bay, telegraphed on Thursday to the minister of the navy in Lisbon, asking for official information concerning the revolution, but up to the present has received no reply.

Should he receive no order to the contrary he will continue his journey to Timor this morning.

THE FIRE AT TAIKOO TO-DAY.

TWO HOUSES BURNED.

11th inst.

This morning an outbreak of fire occurred few minutes past 8 o'clock in Shaikwai Road between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Sugar Works and their Quarry Bay Dockyard. Two houses were more or less burned out. In the case of one, the roof collapsed and the house was thereby made a total wreck. In the other instance, the walls and roof withstand the flames and it suffered only from the destruction of its contents.

Fortunately there were no occupants, as the houses were used as stores for matting employed in the picking of sugar from the sugar works. As may be well imagined, however, the material with which the houses were crowded went up like matchwood, and those portions of it which were too wet to burn at once continued to smoulder dangerously for several hours.

Curious to relate, it so happened that the Fire Brigade had just finished drilling when the fire-bell rang out its warning notes, so that the men were able to get to the scene of the fire with even more celerity than usual.

When the Brigade arrived the two houses were well alight and it soon became apparent that every effort must be directed toward saving neighbouring properties. This task was promptly accomplished by the Brigade under Firemaster R. Macdonald. The Brigade, however, were not called upon to use all their own extinguishing appliances, excepting one fire-float, although both float and land engine were on the spot—as the Taikoo apparatus proved almost ample in itself to meet the case.

The two houses burned out are of two storeys each and adjoin the Taikoo branch of the Dairy Farm. The damage done is reported not to be very serious.

COL. W. G. A. BEDFORD minuted:—I quite agree with Mr. Hooper's remark.

12th inst.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

There is believed to be a direct connection between the falling through of the sale of the Western Fuel Company's properties to a British syndicate and the appearance of this field of the Chinese mining company. The British syndicate, forfeited to the Western Fuel Company the \$5000 that was put up as a first payment and called the deal off. It is now thought that the syndicate, which was willing to pay \$5,000,000 for a business that would have given it a monopoly of the market, learned of the Chinese Company's intentions and came to the conclusion that the monopoly would not live long enough for them to get their money back.

13th inst.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE DECLINING IMPORTS.

A few years ago that eminent economic authority, President Hill, of the Great Northern, was bubbling with enthusiasm over the prospects of building up a big export trade in flour and other food products to China and other parts of the Orient, remarks the *San Francisco Chronicle*. He was so impressed with the future of this particular trade that he caused his company to invest in a couple of big steamships, which cost a great deal of money, but have never paid their running expenses since.

At the time he embarked on the venture the Chinese expressed distrust concerning his judgement, and pointed out that the Chinese demand for flour would be a matter of slow growth, and that the probabilities favoured the belief that the domestic grower of China, when his attention should be directed to the possibilities of profit, would be able to supply the needed wheat, and that capital would be found to build modern mills to grind it. Both of these predictions have been realized. Our Chinese are now devoting themselves in their reports to explanations of the cause of the falling off of American exports of flour, and these harmonize perfectly with the *Chronicle's* conjecture of six years ago.

Americans have fallen into the pernicious habit of underestimating the capabilities of Oriental peoples. They have allowed themselves to be deceived by the facility with which the armies and navies of the Western Powers forced the Chinese and Japanese to open their ports to trade, and think that because a people once showed political inefficiency and industrial backwardness compared with our standards they must always remain in the condition such drawbacks entail.

They ardently, however, to soon discover their mistake. China, like Japan, will be compelled to make the best of her resources, and that means that the Chinese will neglect no industry which promises profit, and certainly none in the field of agriculture. They are capable farmers, and despite the impression that the empire is over-crowded, there is still plenty of land within its borders that can be put to the best possible use in agriculture.

There will be plenty of trade between the East and the West in the years to come, just as there is between the highly developed countries of Europe and the United States. But it will not be of the kind that will fill all the eastern ports of Oriental exploitation have dreamed.

China and Japan will not take from us that which we would like most to sell to them.

They will buy what they want and it is reasonably certain that, in most cases, buy those things which they cannot produce themselves.

14th inst.

A PEKING MESSAGE.

## Republican Macao.

## THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

THE DEATH OF THE "LEAL SENADO."

18th Inst.

Physical death, we are assured by revealed religion as well as by philosophical reflection, is but a change from one state to another. In one particular sense, therefore, there is no death. But there is a death of the soul, as there is a dissolution of the body. The most horrible end a man can make, because it stays about as well as body, is that of self-destruction. An act as hopeless and revolting has been committed by a body of men which once was one of the most honourable and distinguished in the world.

## ITS LOFTY TITLE.

was given to it by Dom John who afterwards was known as John VI of Portugal and Brazil, in return for a touching exhibition of loyalty and generosity. At a time when the Royal House was exiled and in distress; the gallant and faithful ancestors of the modern Macaenses sent subscriptions of money and assurances of fidelity to their exiled Queen and prince. The heart of the Regent Dom John was deeply touched by this additional evidence of the great and patriotic spirit which they possessed, as it had for centuries, the Colony of Macao. He conferred on the Senate the title of "Leal," which will befit it, especially as one hundred and fifty-six years before, King John IV, who had saved Portugal and her Colonies both from the Spanish yoke and from Dutch aggression, had ordered that over the portal of the Senate House should be engraved: "The City of the Name of God; no more loyal one exists." I have seen that Senate house, and envied my Portuguese, and especially my Macaense friends.

## THE UNIQUER HONOUR.

they enjoyed. Indeed it may be said that the Senate and people of Macao are renowned all over the world for their tenacious and apparently invincible loyalty. Not very long ago the gunboat *Macao* was launched here in Hongkong, and Dr. Luis Nolasco, the President of the "Leal Senado," made a speech, extolling all Portuguese present to persevere in their loyal service of King and Country, and to do all in their power to increase the King's Navy in these waters. He spoke in a manner befitting his dignity as President of the Loyal Senate of Macao. With what words, I wonder, did he express his shameless, his incredible apostasy yesterday? The greatly to be pitied

## GOVERNOR.

in obedience to orders from Lisbon, was forced to announce to the Senate that Portugal had declared itself a republic. Officials cannot always do as they would like, they have their families to think of, and are not independent. Much as I regret that the Governor did not see his way to show his horror and indignation at the crime that has been committed by invariably resigning, I can well understand that there are many considerations which may justify his conduct, which indeed was perfectly dignified we are told. But what of the so-called "Loyal Senate"? Its members are absolutely independent of the official executive, for they are chosen by the people, the Senate being an elective body. There was therefore in their case no obligation either of official duty or private necessity to show themselves to be any other than their glorious ancestors, that is, second to nobody on earth in loyalty. But this Senate, headed by its President, actually made no protest whatever against the

## ACT OF USURPATION.

by a few traitors, and they calmly acquiesced in the foul rebellion which has stained the history of that once well-loved city by the "golden sandied Tagus," thus making themselves *particulares criminis*, and worse, far worse, for above that once loyal Senate House they permitted that abomination of desolation, the republican flag, to be hoisted. What should the Senate have done? They should have acted as their fathers' would have acted, that is to say, they should have haughtily and peremptorily protested against the usurpation, and have passed a resolution declaring the permanence of the Monarchy in Macao. They should have endeavoured to carry with them the executive and the army; there was their

## PLATE AND OBVIOUS DUTY.

I have more than once proclaimed in these columns a hatred of violence and bloodshed which does not conflict with a readiness to fight and die, if need be, for those sacred causes which like most of my fellow countrymen I know are worth fighting for. And I do not count the inhabitants of Macao to put the whole of this traitorous Senate to flight. But I do most strongly urge the obliteration of the historic legend which these persons have made a lie, and I do insist that the word "leal" be omitted in future when these people describe themselves as a Senate. The old loyal Senate is dead; at least let some ceremony attend its obsequies; let the once-loved words be erased for ever and forgotten.

"ICHABOD, THE GRIEVY INATH DEPARTED;" the old Senate House, instead of being a glowing reminder of great traditions, and no incentive, an inspiration, has become a tomb and such a tomb, containing such political . . . All of corruption, none is more malodorous than rotten litter. The only act whereby the Senate can save any ray of personal honour is boldly to vote the erasure of the legend over the portal of their meeting-house, and the abolition of the title "leal"

## INGRATITUDE AND M. DNESS.

have possessed the capable of Lisbon. The Republicans are naturally without funds and without credit, and to get money honestly is neither to their taste nor, possibly, within their power. They have, therefore, decided to rob the Church. I have never quite understood how it is that so many good and really pious Portuguese and English appear to rejoice at every attack on the Catholic Church, and every

ACT OF SPOLIATION, directed against monasteries and convents. It cannot reasonably be expected that any possible gain will thereby accrue to Protestantism or the English Church, and surely all Christians must deplore the loss to religious education involved by the abolition of the religious schools, and the establishment of secular schools where not only is no religion taught but atheism is vigorously inculcated. To confiscate the property of the Italian Sisters in Macao and to turn them out is a hideous act of ingratitude. Macao was devastated in 1874 by a typhoon so appalling that all the forebore reeked with the remains of the dead, and thousands of wounded people were homeless and perishing. In this dark hour, in the thine of their bitter distress the poor inhabitants of Macao appealed to the Italian Sisters at Hongkong for charity, and they did not appeal in vain. These gentle and helpful women are ever ready to succour the homeless. A number of the Sisters proceeded to Macao, and thus came into being one of that Colony's principal charitable and educational institutions, the "Casa de Beneficencia." The Sisters nearly killed themselves with overwork, but they saved many lives, and alleviated untold misery. I wonder how many people realized what work these religious ladies are doing, and

how noble a work, how truly admirable and how arduous a work. They are themselves poor, and have no luxuries. They depend on the gifts of the charitable, and the not very large sum provided by the sale of needlework and embroidery, etc. If the pirates who have overthrown the legitimate Government in Macao seize on the property of the religious, they will be robbing the poor.

## CHALLENGE AND DEFY.

anyone in Hongkong, or for the matter of that in China, or indeed anywhere, to show one single good reason why the Italian Sisters should be plundered and driven out of Macao. Such a deed, besides a monster like Henry VIII or an atheistlike clique of brigands like M. Combes and his accomplices who are busy raising beautiful, suffering France, but is utterly unworthy of men who only a short while ago called themselves Christians. Why China is not an un-Christian as to do a deed so base? The Sisters have only to cross the frontier and go into Chinese territory, and they will be gladly and gratefully welcomed. Those who rob the poor rob God, but His will not abandon His poor. The Italian Sisters put their trust in

## NO EARTHLY HANDS.

though indeed, if driven out of Macao they would always find warm hearths here to welcome them, from the Governor down to the British officials strongly approve of and highly appreciate the good and charitable work done by these saintly women. The latter, however, will probably devise means for getting down in Chinese territory, just across the frontier. For they in their unending love and magnanimity, forgiving the ungrateful, and the faithless, will not easily be able to tear themselves away from the site of their labours, and their charity for the poor and orphaned in Macao will probably force them to continue their work here by. There are other aspects of the threatening future in Macao, which I have not the heart to dwell with to-day. Although I know that no matter what anyone says, God will look after those who serve

## HIS POOR.

as whole-heartedly as the Italian Sisters do, I am saddened at the thought of the break-up of their work in Macao, and of how terribly hurt and grieved their gentle hearts will be. I had intended to write a short sketch of the history of the great House of Braganza; it is extremely interesting, and several people have been asking me who the "Miguelites" are. We British have reason to be interested in the Braganza. It was Charles the Second's Queen, Catherine of Braganza, who brought us Bombay. But I cannot do the subject justice now; grieve at the impending destruction of all Christian education in Macao, and at the overthrow of so many happy memories and associations. Is the feeling I share with all who loved that once charming Colony. By the way—I should like Senator Luiz Nolasco to compare his loyal speech at the launching of the gunboat *Macao* with his incomprehensible action and his speech yesterday. I wish to know why he and his colleagues, who were elected by the people to be members of a "loyal Senate," did not resign yesterday in body, and, instead of the re-election of a Senate, a disloyal Senate. Also I challenge Senator Luis Nolasco to find in the impending attack on the Sisters any compatibility with any wishes he may have expressed yesterday for the future welfare and prosperity of Macao.

## THE TRIANGLE.

## PUBLIC MORALS.

## CRUSADE AGAINST "IMMORAL" SIGNBOARDS.

The zeal of the authorities for the protection of public morals has now been turned to the scrutiny of signboards and posters. The Peace Preservation Police Law issued in 1903 and the Osaka-Asahi Order issued in 1903, the *Osaka Asahi* notes, empower the police authorities to order indecent signboards or advertisements regarded as detrimental to public morals, or prejudicial to the decency, to be removed, and broken signboards to be repaired without delay. It is difficult, says our contemporary, to form a standard for judging whether a signboard or advertisement is prejudicial to public morals or to the decency. It is consequence, no supervision has been exercised over them except in the most glaring cases. The methods of advertising have greatly changed as industry and commerce have developed, and enormous advertising towers are now erected at crowded spots, while questionable pictures are posted at conspicuous places. These are not proscenium or exhibition advertising boards, but in the *Ramada* or *Mino* public park, but at Nagano park there are some examples of such boards. The *Osaka Central Police* has decided to exercise a more rigorous control over advertising boards and is now collecting specimens of such advertisements. It is being difficult, to pronounce judgement one by one upon all the signboards and advertising boards posted in the city and the rural districts, the authorities have decided to form a standard, and for this purpose are sending out painters and photographers every day to copy the signboards in the city or on the hillsides. A large number have now been collected. Regarding the objectionable features in advertising boards, a responsible official is quoted by the *Asahi* for instance. One picture, which is amusing from the view it gives of the offended dignity of the police. The advertisement intended to advertise a trap, represents a huge, hideous, standing in front of a policeman and holding a number of rats, which she says have been caught by the patent trap. This picture may not have any special effect on common people, says the authority, but the police may fear that the picture will give ignorant women or children the impression that the business of the police is to buy rats! Another advertisement is that for a certain washing powder which bears the picture of three girls wearing only waist cloths and reclining in various unbecoming attitudes. Objectionable pictures are also displayed in connection with cures for venereal diseases. This sort of advertisement should be suppressed. As regards other kinds of advertisements to which objection could be taken, it might be argued on scientific grounds that electrically illuminated advertisements should be prohibited, as they are injurious to the nerves of the people, but it would perhaps be unavoidable to resort to this course, in view of the necessity of encouraging business. After all the present time is one of consideration. As soon as a standard for signboards has been determined, operations for their control will be undertaken.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## EATING RAW RICE.

A remarkable case came before the Birkenhead coroner the other day, when it was learnt in connection with the death of a young woman named Mary Cadwallader that she had an insatiable appetite for raw rice. It was stated that many girls eat raw rice to improve the complexion, and in this case the doctor said the rice eaten by the girl had a good deal to do with her death. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

## SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

Although "gambling" is morally recognized as a thing to be shunned, yet it is a fact that admits of no denial that in every branch of human life it is almost impossible to exist without gambling to a greater or less degree. There is no delusion, no line of demarcation which points out to us, "thus far and no further," but it is to be understood that it is inexcusable to exceed a certain limit. Shanghai has suffered greatly in that respect, and no doubt is paying the penalty for it. The moral obscenity consequent on ev. r-speculation is more regrettable than the pecuniary loss, and to-day we hear allegations and counter-allegations made by respected members of the community, and the pity of it is that they will only remain unproven or disproved.

While it is impossible to root out the gambling spirit in man it is possible to check a swell of it. The settlement of September has passed "smoothly," and yet the market is as unsettled as ever. In spite of several warnings that the Stock Exchange should put its house in order, it is used as apathetic as possible, and crying out "nothing doing." If it had not realized that it needed reform there is some excuse for its apathy; if the course of business is smooth inaction is excusable. But, when there is practically no business, and when reform could be effected with the least friction we should advise them to put their house in order.

We are not sure if the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange are pachydermous; for, if not, knowing that all sorts of impudent are made against them as a body in connection with the recent rubber boom they have not made any endeavour to show that it is the system under which they work, and not they themselves, that deserve blame. The promoter may be the wildest shark, thirsting for the money of the public; the public may be absolutely stupid, thoughtless, and may have to thank themselves for the unavoidable position they find themselves in. But there is no denying the fact that the sharebroker is more or less the responsible agent for having brought them together, and cannot be absolved from the blame. It is no doubt true that everybody thought he was doing the wisest thing possible on earth when he was buying, selling or brokering, but the fact clean escaped out of the calculations of everybody that if the broker, buyer and seller were all to make money there must be some unfortunate to lose, or there must be a rain of dollars or taels from the sky. At the end of March everyone thought he had made money, and at the end of June everybody found that they had lost money, and the brokers have been the hardest hit of all.

Is it right that the stock Exchange which numbers some of the respected members of the community among its members should be an agency helping wild speculation, and bring on Shanghai periodical visitations like the ones we are suffering under? We understand something to the effect that a Committee was sitting to reform the Exchange; possibly it has had an attack of sleeping sickness. Conditions have been brought in such a pass that there is absolutely no confidence in the share market, and there will be none until the Exchange shows that it will set its face against business, the like of which we have had. Now that rubber has become an important and impetuous section of the stock markets of the Far East, it is highly advisable—and at no great expense—to establish regularly constituted exchanges with every day's telegraphed quotations from each place on view at the others. Needless disparity of prices between different places will then disappear, and at the same time it will be impossible for the manipulator to unduly depress or inflate any stock. Moreover, instead of the prices being arbitrarily fixed by the combine every morning there will be some basis to work upon.

The first step in the internal improvement of the Exchange should be one which will prevent the broker from being "caught up" as he has been recently. In his anxiety to do as much business as possible, and entirely confident—of course, on the authority of the promoters—that rubber must reach 150, and stand at that for a few years to come, he has closed transactions with people who have not the least chance of paying the immeasurable fraction of the amount, should they lose. No doubt his optimism led him to do so, and possibly he did not heed, "mind if the shares were not taken up, as he was sure that values must go up, and he could sell them, may be at a higher price later. But now that he has lost, he curses the buyers who have defrauded, and buyers who could not very well afford to default are cursing the brokers for having "led" them into an essentially unprofitable transaction. If the buyers had to put up margin money as is done in other civilized countries in the world, the risk will be unable to pose as great buyers or sellers, and the broker has a guarantee against loss, if the shares are not taken up. The margin should be about 100 per cent of the value of the transaction, to be deposited with a bank, and the broker or the client will always have the say to close or cancel the transaction when values change.

We could well understand that Shanghai is obliged to retain the present method of contract "for the concerned," as the number of stock usually dealt in are few, and as the other method will cut off the quantity of the business done. But, the system of depositing margin money can be introduced without the least inconvenience to legitimate speculators or buyers, and at the same time the secrecy the brokers are anxious about could be maintained as at present. At the same time it is possible to eradicate "jobbing" for similar reasons, but the margin money system will tend to reduce the number of questionable transactions. The client will have no reason to blame the broker as he has at present, and either of them will have "cold feet" only at his will and pleasure.—*Capital and Commerce*.

## OIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Since the cancellation of the convention on September 10 to the foreign and Japanese oil concerns have taken active action, reports the *Japan Times*. The Standard Oil Company has brought under its influence almost all the oil merchants in Tokyo and induced them to boycott Taikoo Oil, admitting conditionally the sale of Japanese oil. On the other hand the Rising Sun Oil Company has taken steps to contract for the sale of its Taikoo Oil directly with the retail dealers. This has openly lowered the price of its Taikoo Oil by eight sen, while the Standard has also decided to lower its price in order to compete with the Taikoo Oil. Compared with the highest price that ruled at the time of the agreement the current price rules lower by fifteen sen to twenty sen. The campaign between the two foreign oil concerns is likely to affect the market of the Keihin oil, which will naturally have to lower its price, to keep pace abreast of the situation. With the advent of the season when the demand increases the prospect of the oil market, it seems, will be subject to fluctuations.

THIRTY-four undesirable arrived by the *Empress* from Salyon on Wednesday. They were taken in charge by Detective Sergeant Wall and are to be returned to their sailing place.

## P.M.S. "SIBERIA" IN COLLISION.

## TO BE DOCKED IN HONGKONG.

10th Inst.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s s.s. *Siberia* arrived from the North this morning. When on board in the course of the forenoon our representative learnt that the steamer had been in collision in the Flamingo Roads, a portion of the Island Sound and had returned to Kobe in consequence, on the 3rd inst. The steamer with which the *Siberia* collided was the *Tomashima Maru*, whose bows were badly crumpled up. We understand that the *Siberia* has two or three dented plates and will be docked at Quarry Bay for slight repairs before she resumes her voyage to Manila next week.

## THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## THE NEW ARRANGEMENT WITH THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Messrs. Shibusawa and Okawa, Directors of the Toyko Kisen Kaisha, who have been to America on a mission connected with the newly-arranged connecting service of the company with the Western Pacific Railroad Company, returned to Yokohama on the 10th ultimo by the *Siberia*. The *Japan Times* states that Mr. Shibusawa, interviewed by a press representative on the subject of his mission, said:—

The reason why the T.K.K. has cut off its connection arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on sea and with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on land, and has entered into arrangement with the Western Pacific Railroad Company, is explained in two ways. Firstly, the former arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was of very little benefit to the company, because under that arrangement all matters relating to passengers and cargoes and all business management were transacted by the P.M.S. Co., while the company was not allowed to employ more than three vessels on the line. This arrangement was, however, unavoidable in view of the relationship between the P.M.S. Co. and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The T.K.K. could not rest satisfied under such inconvenient circumstances, especially as it was not in keeping with the purpose for which the Government was granting the concern an enormous subsidy, while on the other hand the company was always aware of the necessity to take active steps for its business expansion and for the future development of the national mercantile business. At this juncture the Western Pacific Railroad Company seemed to be inclined to combine with the Norddeutsche Lloyd line or some other steamship company, which, if carried out, would have meant the appearance of a fresh rival concern in addition to the present two San Francisco lines. The necessity to avoid such an occurrence made the T.K.K. feel the necessity to enter into arrangement with the W.P.R. Co. The present relations between the T.K.K. and the Pacific Mail Steamship and the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies are to come to an end on the 26th January next, when the new connection arrangement with the Western Pacific Railroad Co. is to put into practice.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Western Pacific Company with which the T.K.K. has newly contracted the said connection arrangement, presided over by Mr. J. G. Gould, the well-known railway magnate, and a part of the Gould system lines. The new line covers a length of 800 odd miles between San Francisco and Salt Lake, connecting with the Burlington Railroad eastward of Salt Lake to Denver, with the Missouri Pacific Railroad eastward of Denver to Chicago, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad eastward of Chicago to New York. The line is recognized as the most perfect of all the Gould system lines, as it is built according to the latest methods of railway construction. The rails used in the line are 48 pounds standard gauge rails and the line has no gradient of over 1 in 100. Compared with the Southern Pacific Railroad it possesses many advantages. For instance, while on the former line there is a point reaching 7,000 feet above sea level on the Sierra Nevada between California and Nevada, there is on the latter line no point higher than 4,000 feet above sea level. A special superior feature of the new line is that whereas on the southern line there is a snowbank extending for about 40 miles (he snowbank in question, as a matter of fact, is not created by snow but by the wind), on the Central Pacific line there are no such disagreeable features as snowdrifts, and the difficulties of traveling along the line are considerably lessened.

The T.K.K. has been closed two days this week owing to the Parsee New Year, but we understand the up-country demand is again increasing. With the excellent crops in India and the expected large export of beans from China, silver is likely to be wanted for both per car. The cash price has altered each day, a very unusual occurrence.

Bombay has been very quiet owing to the Hindu holidays. On the other hand, Cincotta has been fairly active as a buyer, and the supplies on this side being small, its influence has been felt. The China exchange remaining about on a parity with silver, Shanghai has been working pretty freely both ways, as a rule selling at about 7*1/2* per cent and buying at anything below. It is interesting to note that about £200,000 which arrived in Bombay was transported to Shanghai.

Bombay speculators have not been active, although the rates continue to be extremely favourable. Possibly they consider that they are holding about enough. The difference of 7*1/2* per cent was maintained until yesterday, when the combined effect of small buying of cash for India and selling of forward for China has reduced the difference to 5*1/2* per cent. The stocks in Bombay and Shanghai are still about the same, the offtake in the former being about 65 bars per day.

A shipment of £35,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

## MESSRS. MOCATTI AND GOLDMUND'S CIRCULAR.

Dated London, September 15, says:—

The Silver market has shown a further decline during the past week and although there was a fall to 2*1/2* on Thursday, it was subsequently recovered to 3*1/2* per cent. To-day on a little selling from China there has been a slight reaction and we quote 2*1/2* for spot and 2*1/2* for two months forward.

## THE CONFIDENTIAL BUYER MENTIONED



## Republican, Macao.

THAT RED AND GREEN.

THE steamer *Sui Cheung*, lying alongside the wharf near the Harbour-master's office, must enjoy the melancholy and unavoidable distinction of being the first ship to flit in this harbour the indecent rag which certain traitors have declared it to be the emblem of those who were once Portuguese, and only a few days ago were justly proud of their glorious flag, "they beautiful old flag, which, second to none in antiquity and beauty of design, was also renowned for having been the emblem which led heroes to victory against all odds, in countless victories by land and sea, for having been the banner of Albuquerque, Bartolomeo Diaz, Vasco da Gama, Miguel d'Almeida, de Mendonça Furtado, Luis d'Almada, of that Archibishop of Braga who fought his country's foes like a knight" of the Marquis of Caravaca at the terrible battle of Montes Claros, of de Brito Pereira at the still more terrible and singular conflict of Villa Viçosa, which finally freed Portugal from the Spanish yoke. I could fill this column with a list of imperishable names of Portuguese heroes who carried that flag through forests of spear points, surges of sword blades and hurricanes of cannon shot. I could fill this newspaper with accounts of victory snatched from the very jaws of defeat, victory crowded and graced by the flag of Portugal.

## NOW AN IMPOSSIBLE OJZRAGE

on the landscape, a crime against the beautiful colour scheme of this harbour, a thing half of sanguinary red and a green that occurs nowhere in nature, is flying from the stern of the *Sui Cheung*. We have sound reason for knowing that the owners of the *Sui Cheung* are most respectable people, and are quite unaware that they are flying what is to all intents and purposes either no flag at all, or worse. As far as Hongkong is concerned at the present moment, it might be a pirate flag. In my personal opinion it is a pirate flag. But as it has certainly not been recognised by the Government of this Colony yet, and we have not noticed that His Portuguese Majesty's Consul here has sent out any circular as yet, announcing any change in the flag we are accustomed to see honourably floating from Portuguese ships, we are bound to protest against this nobody's rag being seen in our harbour, misappropriating as a National Flag.

## THE TRIANGLE.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT BY DOCK MANAGER.

HOW THE TABLES WERE TURNED AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court this morning, Kwai Pui, a fitter in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, summoned Mr. J. W. Graham, Works Manager of the Company, for alleged assault on Sunday last. Defendant issued a cross-summons for assault. Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. P. A. Gardner's office, appeared for the complainant and Mr. W. E. Lefouen, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defendant.

The facts of the case having been briefly outlined the complainant stated that he earned 80 cents a day of nine hours. On Sunday last, he went to work at 7 a.m. He was told by the No. 1 fitter to go on board the *Kwai Pui*. He had to go down on a steam-launch alongside the wharf. He went with four others, who brought tools with them. He had no tools. He was late that morning. When he got to the wharf, a coo's came up with the tools and the steam-launch was already leaving, the bell having been rung. He was unaware that the defendant was on the wharf. He was struck three times and kicked by the defendant. He did not call upon the steam-launch to stop. He did not know why the defendant struck him. The blows dealt him were heavy blows. He was not carrying a pole and did not see anybody doing so. After he was struck he ran away. He came back shortly afterwards and went on another launch. When he returned to the works next morning, the Inspector sent for him and on seeing him gave him his bat. He complained to the defendant, but the latter responded bim.

Cross-examined, complainant stated that he never heard of criminal proceedings being taken against certain copper-smiths. He was only on the wharf for three minutes. He did not know whether there were other people on the wharf beside him and defendant, as his attention was on the tools. The people in the launch might have seen what was happening on the wharf. They could see from all parts of the launch. Defendant did not tap him, but struck him. Defendant did not speak to him. He was struck with the back of the hand twice. He looked up at the defendant and the latter smacked him again and kicked him. Defendant was standing behind and struck him in that position. The third time he was struck he was on the point of picking up his instrument. He did not run towards the defendant. He delayed, as he was afraid he would be struck. No Chinese detective snatched a pole from him. When the defendant kicked him, he used great force. He did not fling his arm on the defendant and did not strike the latter two blows.

Another fitter still in the employ of the Dock Company gave corroborative evidence. Defendant stated that he had been in the service of the Dock Company for the last thirteen years. Certain proceedings had recently been taken against a number of the Company's copper-smiths. On Sunday last, he went to the wharf and found that the harbour launch had not left. It was 7 a.m. at the time and the launch ought to have left by that time. He ordered the man in charge of the launch to get away immediately, when the complainant started shouting at the complainant to stop. Witness went up to complainant and quickly touching him on the shoulders, asked him what the matter was. Complainant said something which witness did not understand, but one of the men on the wharf told witness that complainant wished to put some gear on board. Witness said "If you want to do the thing, do it quickly". He also said "Faites" but the man stood there and did not attempt to put the gear on board. The complainant swung round with his left hand and his fist caught him in the stomach. Just as he was about to step into the launch, the complainant sprang at him. He warded off the blow with his right hand and was struck with the left. He swung the complainant off with his right hand and at the same time pushed him off with his foot. Witness then got into the launch and the defendant made off, but soon appeared with a pole which he obtained from a fitter and made with the weapon for him. A Chinese detective came up from behind and took the pole from complainant's hands. After the launch had got away, witness sent for complainant but the latter could not be found. Next morning he returned to work but was suspended.

The case against the defendant was dismissed. Complainant was fined \$10 on the cross-summons.

The advance agent for Hayman's Circus, of Far Eastern fame, informs us that the company is expected to arrive in Hongkong from Haiphong by the 15th. Hongkong on Saturday at daylight. The opening evening of the programme will be on the following Monday at Canisbay Bay. The show is entirely new and, while retaining all the best features of the old troupe, will introduce many novelties never before seen in Hongkong. Full particulars will be announced later.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## REPUBLICAN MACAO.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir.—You have spoken in your columns with vigour in favour of the exasperated Jesuits who are to be the subject of the little they possess, and driven from their home by an act of violence which has no sanction by any law, living or human. Even if persons who have usurped the Government of Portugal and her Colonies disestablish the Church, the fait will always support it, in spite of those who openly proclaim their godlessness and profligacy. But sheer naked brigandage, and the spoliation of charitable associations are proceedings worthy of a Marat or a Jeanne d'Arc.

Mr. Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Ginn, apportioned for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. H. Gardner represented the defendants.

Mr. Harris asked for a date to be fixed. He was in receipt of a reply from his clients, but it was not certain when the manager was coming down to the Colony. He applied for leave to take a *de bene esse* examination when his client should have arrived in the Colony. The case would not take more than one day—probably half a day. He had only the evidence of his messenger to take.

Mr. Gardner—I have only one witness.

His Lordship—Will half a day do?

The action was adjourned till the 13th January next.

## HONGKONG AGENCY SUBD.

## APPLICATION FOR DE BEVE KSEK EXAMINATION.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF TONKIN.

## MOTORS BUILDING IN HONGKONG.

14th inst. Before Mr. Justice Hinckland, Acting Police Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, the action was again mentioned in which the Robert Dollar Company, of Shanghai, filed a suit against the Hongkong Merchants' Agency to recover the sum of \$12,54, amount due for goods sold and delivered. Mr. M. Reader, Esq., for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. H. Gardner, apportioned for the defendants.

Mr. Harris asked for a date to be fixed. He was in receipt of a reply from his clients, but it was not certain when the manager was coming down to the Colony. He applied for leave to take a *de bene esse* examination when his client should have arrived in the Colony. The case would not take more than one day—probably half a day. He had only the evidence of his messenger to take.

Mr. Gardner—I have only one witness.

His Lordship—Will half a day do?

The action was adjourned till the 13th January next.

## EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

## GERMAN SHIPPER HEAVILY FINED.

14th inst. Before Comptroller Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court this morning, Lance-Sgt. Jackson, prosecuted by E. W. M. Von Pilgrim, master of the German *s.s. Lyra*, for unlawfully having on board within the waters of the Colony, a number of passengers which, having regard to the time, occasion and circumstance of the case, was greater than the number allowed by her passenger certificate at 7:15 on the 11th inst.

Sgt. Jackson stated that, at 7:15 p.m., on the 11th inst., he had L.S. Pattison aboard the *Lyra* off East Point, on her anchorage. He went to the master and told him that he wished to count the passengers on board. He then counted the passengers in the presence of the second mate. There were 629 deck passengers and 16 stowaway passengers. The number was made up as follows:

277 between deck No. 2.  
112 poop.  
58 boat.  
177 between deck No. 1.  
34 deportees under fore bridge.  
3 boys.  
28 girls.

716  
29  
697

He then went to the master again and asked if he was satisfied with the count, and he replied "Yes".

The next witness was George Macdonald, who said that he went on board the *Lyra* at 7:15 a.m. on the 12th inst. He examined the passengers' accommodation. He found in the No. 1 between decks sufficient space for 84. The remainder of the space was filled with cargo. No. 2 between decks were filled with cargo. No. 3 between decks were entirely clear of cargo and that could accommodate 171 passengers. This space, sufficient for 253 passengers, was all the space available on the between decks. In addition, the deck houses, outside of the saloon, consisted of two floors, and gave accommodation for 2 more. There was available accommodation for 8 in the companion way, and in the saloon for 19, making 300 altogether, the actually measured space left available.

By the passenger certificate, the ship was only allowed to carry 731 passengers, i.e. 698 in the between decks, and 26 in saloon.

The defendant stated that he told his charwoman in Saigon not to send too many passengers on board, as he had only room for about 200 on the between decks. He replied that the rules only applied to carrying passengers from Hongkong. That he could send as many as he liked to Hongkong. Witness told him that he was wrong, but he insisted.

The Court found the charge proved and inflicted a fine of \$1,000.

Messrs. Wing Hang & Co. are the agents for the steamer in Hongkong.

## THE OIL MARKET.

## TWO GREAT CORPORATIONS IN FIERCE FIGHT.

The severance of the agreement between the Standard Oil Company and the implied declaration of open war—facts which were conveyed in a brief cable from London to the Straits Times the other day—are being felt in a very material way in Singapore. The change of relations between the two great corporations has been making its influence felt for the last month in the form of a sharp and deliberate cutting of prices.

The American company set the pace at first by cutting in a small way all round, but the Petroleum Company retaliated by undercutting the reduced rates. Since then, the latter has practically called the tune, and pretty lively at that, and the other company, in order to keep its grip on the market, is forced to dance to it. The prices of the commodities of both concern have come rattling down, until now they are fully 40 per cent. lower than they were a month ago. Throughout the struggle the Asiatic Company has consistently maintained the lead and at the present moment its prices are from 15 to 20 cents below its competitor's.

So far has the pace become with the past week or so, that the Standard Oil Company has reduced the rates for its Devons' kerosene by about a dollar per case of eight gallons. But, even after that the Asiatic company still has the lead.

## A SPECULATIVE DEMAND.

The effect of this cutting has been a much increased demand for oil. The sales of both companies have gone up at a furious pace but that does not necessarily imply a correspondingly increased consumption. The big demand is looked upon as a speculative one.

So far as can be seen at present this rate-war is more or less a local affair. The Indian market, where the Burmese Oil Company is a third considerable factor, do not seem to have moved up to the date of the latest advice. China seems to be similarly situated.

We understand that previous to the breaking of the combine the rate of 5 cents per gallon on petroleum had had the effect of reducing the consumption in the colony. At the present cutting of prices now seems, however, to have had the effect of increasing it, it is apparent that the colony's finances will benefit by the rate-war.

How ever while the struggle will end, it is impossible to forecast. So long as the struggle continues, nobody can say what the matter will be. Complainant said "If you want to do the thing, do it quickly". He also said "Faites" but the man stood there and did not attempt to put the gear on board. The complainant swung round with his left hand and his fist caught him in the stomach. Just as he was about to step into the launch, the complainant sprang at him. He warded off the blow with his right hand and was struck with the left. He swung the complainant off with his right hand and at the same time pushed him off with his foot. Witness then got into the launch and the defendant made off, but soon appeared with a pole which he obtained from a fitter and made with the weapon for him. A Chinese detective came up from behind and took the pole from complainant's hands. After the launch had got away, witness sent for complainant but the latter could not be found. Next morning he returned to work but was suspended.

The case against the defendant was dismissed. Complainant was fined \$10 on the cross-summons.

## SALVATION.

## OPENING ON MONDAY.

New Gopeng pays a dividend of 1/3 and Go-pang of 2/6.

New Volunteer Regulations are published in the Government Gazette.

The Regency and the Accision Declaration Acts, 1910, are published in the Gazette.

We have no room in to-day's issue for "The Triangle's" apology. It will appear to-morrow.

The output of dry Para rubber from the Selawang Estates for the month of September was 6,330 lbs.

The owner of a fishing jark was fined \$10 at the Magistracy on Wednesday for abusing the Police at Aberdeen.

Two Chinese women were fined \$100, or three months' hard labour each for using in illicit possession of opium.

An explosion has occurred at the Paolugui Arsenal. Seventeen of the personnel of the works and several others were killed and many injured.

The Chong Rubber Estates output of rubber is as follows.

End. half of June 2010, July 574 lb. August 650 lbs. September 910 lb.

A NATIVE WAS AWARDED THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR AND FOUR HOURS' STOCKS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

We are informed that Mr. P. Schutte, electrical engineer, has left the service of Messrs. Bunn and Peabody, and joined a local engineering establishment in a similar capacity.

It is reported that the Japanese Foreign Office has instructed the Consul-General in Mukden to lodge a protest against the imprisonment of thirteen Japanese in Taolu, near Tsingtao.

A CONTRACTOR WAS FINED \$100 BY MR. E. R. HALIFAX AT THE MAGISTRACY THIS MORNING FOR LARCENY OR FORCING FOR LARCENY AS BALLES OF 500, THE PROPERTY OF A SHOP-KEEPER.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending yesterday amounted to 21,375.50 tons and the sales, during the period, to 17,080.62 tons.

ACCORDING TO A TOKIO DISPATCH, THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "Belford" IS TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN YOKOHAMA ON THE 20TH INSTANT WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE AUTHORITY.

THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY'S THREE MINES FOR THE WEEK ENDING YESTERDAY AMOUNTED TO 21,375.50 TONS AND THE SALES DURING THE PERIOD TO 17,080.62 TONS.

AMONGST THE OVERSEAS DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS WHO WERE ENTERTAINED TO LUNCH BY THE GOVERNMENT AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON 10TH INST. WERE MR. W. MAKEPEACE (OF THE "SHANGHAI FREE PRESS"), MR. T. SAKA (OF THE "SHANGHAI HERALD"), MR. R. DEY MORE (OF THE "BANGKOK TIMES"), AND MR. R. KAMIO (OF THE "JAPAN TIMES", TOKYO).

THE TRANSPORT "ROHITA" LEFT SOUTHAMPTON ON 10TH INST. WITH A COUPLE ON BOARD FOR CYBIA, SINGAPORE AND NORTH CHINA. SHE WILL REACH MALTA ON THE 18TH, PORT SAID ON THE 21ST, SUEZ ON THE 23RD, COLOMBO ON OCT. 3RD, SINGAPORE ON THE 8TH AND HONGKONG ON THE 14TH WHICH WILL BE HER FURTHER EASTERN PORT. SHE WILL BRING BACK DETAILS AND CALL AT ALL THE PORTS MENTIONED, ARRIVING AT SOUTHAMPTON ON THE 29TH NOVEMBER.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HASLAD, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, AT THE SUMMARY COURT ON WEDNESDAY, THE CASE WAS CONCLUDED IN WHICH E. A. ABBODY SUED R. F. DALEY, OF THE OCEAN GRILL ROOMS, TO RECOVER THE SUM OF \$13,33, BEING AMOUNT DUE UNDER THREE PROMISSORY NOTES MADE OUT IN SHANGHAI. JUDGMENT WAS ENTERED FOR THE PLAINTIFF WITH COSTS. MR. J. H. GARDNER APPLIED FOR THE PLAINTIFF AND MR. W. B. HIND, OF MESSRS. BRUNTON AND HET, WAS FOR THE DEFENDANT.

RETURNS OF THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK-NOTES IN CIRCULATION AND OF SPECIE IN RESERVE IN HONGKONG, DURING THE MONTH ENDED 31ST AUGUST, 1910, AS CERTIFIED BY THE MANAGERS OF THE RESPECTIVE BANKS:

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIE IN AMOUNT.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.	\$1,471,161.00 \$1,000,000
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.	\$1,471,161.00 \$1,000,000
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	\$1,998,733 \$2,000,000
NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.	\$1,015 nil.
TOTAL.	\$16,790,812 \$16,000,000

ROBERT STUART, A SCAMAN ON THE *s.s. DRUMELLA*, WAS BROUGHT UP BEFORE MR. E. R. HALIFAX AT THE MAGISTRACY ON WEDNESDAY ON A CHARGE OF FRAUDULENT PRETENCES, WHEREBY HE ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN TWO SUITS OF CLOTHING VALUED AT \$10 AND A PAIR OF SEASIDE BOOTS AND SLIPPERS WORTH \$10, BY MEANS OF A FORGED SIGNATURE, PURPORTING TO BE THAT OF THE MASTER OF DEFENDANT'S STEAMER. INSPECTOR GOURLAY PROSECUTED. DEFENDANT PLADED THAT HE HAD NO INTENTION OF DEFRAUDING THE TRADESMEN BUT WAS INTOXICATED AT THE TIME. HE HAD THE MONEY TO PAY FOR THE ARTICLES. THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER STATED THAT DEFENDANT WAS A BAD CHARACTER AND WAS PREVIOUSLY SENTENCED TO FOURTEEN DAYS' HARD LABOUR FOR STEALING SHIP'S STORES. EVIDENCE HAVING BEEN CALLED, THE DEFENDANT WAS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

A PRETTY illuminated advertisement was displayed in front of the City Hall last night and was the object of considerable attention in the vicinity. The device was—"H.M.S. Bedford, Oct. 15 and 17" and is intended to announce the date of the "Bedford" Relief

## COMMERCIAL.

15th October, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.—

Allagars.....	5/3
Anglo-Malaya.....	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malaya.....	24/6
Balgaonnes.....	5/3
Batt. Tigras.....	100/-
Bentangs.....	7/-
Bukit. Kajanggs (pp.).....	10/-
Carey United.....	20/- prem.
Castlfield.....	120/-
Changkat Serdangs.....	29/-
Cheras (part paid).....	58 prem.
Do. (fully paid).....	58
Damansara.....	15/6
Eastern Internationals.....	110/- prem.
Glenalys.....	17/5
Highlands and Lowlands.....	107/6
Indragiris.....	5/7
Kamuning.....	5/9 prem.
Kuala Lumpur.....	160/-
Lazadrons (fully paid).....	—
Lazadrons (spcl.).....	—
Ledbury.....	75/-
Linggi.....	15/6
London Asiatics.....	7/3
London Ventures.....	6/-
Medimans.....	6/-
Pajams.....	5/2
Pogobs.....	5/1
Rubber Trusts.....	20/- prem.
Siegars.....	20/-
Sandycrofts.....	5/1
Sapong.....	5/4
Seafolds.....	60.10/-
Singapore & Jobors.....	70/-
Sumatra Paras.....	10/-
Sangal Chobs.....	9/6
Sangal Kapars.....	4/9
Tangkangs.....	32/6
Toerang.....	7/- prem.
United Sardangs.....	102/6
United Singapores.....	51.50
United Sumatras.....	8/6
United Langkats.....	80/-
Duffs.....	14/9
Trocobs.....	34/5
Para Rubber.....	6/3 per lb.

## SEPTEMBER RUBBER RETURNS.

INCH KENNETH.....	12,866 lbs.
SHELFORD.....	11,700 lbs.
HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.....	43,173 lbs.
CAREY UNITED.....	11,250 lbs.
ANGLO MALAYA.....	59,621 lbs.
PATAING.....	17,654 lbs.
LONDON ASIAT. C. ....	18,678 lbs.
GOLDEN HOPE.....	9,180 lbs.
SELADA.....	8,673 lbs.
RIBU.....	6,679 lbs.
EIKAM.....	3,45 lbs.
SUNGKAI CHUMOR.....	1,089 lbs.
SEAPORT.....	879 lbs.
RUBBER ESTATES KRIAN.....	3,890 lbs.
GILA KALUMPONG.....	10,800 lbs.
KURAU.....	3,41 lbs.
BUKIT. TIMAH.....	1,412 lbs. total for 5 months, 3,863 lbs.
LANTU.....	70,648 lbs. against 9,015 lbs. Total nine months 12,058 lbs. against 5,487.
KAHUNG.....	8,10 lbs. against 4,400 lbs. Total three months 25,755 lbs.
LINGGI.....	78,000 lbs. against 48,000 lbs. Total nine months 587,500 lbs. against 374,000 lbs.
BUKIT KAJANG.....	5,193 lbs. Total nine months 36,794 lbs.
TRAFALGAR LTD. ....	294 lbs. Coconut 27,000 lbs.
SINGAPORE PARA RUBBER ESTATES LTD. ....	5,375 lbs.

## SEPTEMBER RUBBER RETURNS.

INCH KENNETH.....	13,866 lbs.; Against 8,407 lbs.
RATANU.....	2,950 lbs.
GLENELVY.....	2,331 lbs.
SEGUAT.....	6,415 lbs.
VALLAMBROSA.....	33,700 lbs.
MALACCA.....	33,000 lbs.
KEMPPEY.....	4,000 lbs.
HARPERDEN.....	12,000 lbs.
KLAMANG PRODUCE.....	10,300 lbs.
GLENSHIEL.....	4784 lbs.
UNITED SUMATRA.....	4,850 lbs. Total nine months 31,467 lbs. COFFEE (8 pds. Total nine months 2,444 pds.)
PEGOH.....	5,304 lbs.
TAMMALAK.....	1,127 lbs.
JEBOMO.....	31,880 lbs. Total nine months 162,400 lbs. against 10,080 lbs.
CALEDONIA.....	26,000 lbs.
TALL AYER.....	11,546 lbs.
GRDONG.....	22,000 lbs.
NOVA SCOTIA.....	17,700 lbs.
RUBANA.....	20,000 lbs.
BATAK RABIT.....	13,000 lbs.
HAI KEE.....	730 lbs.
BUKIT LINTANG.....	4,700 lbs. against 1,713 lbs. Total three months 12,500 lbs. against 2,105 lbs.
BALGOUNWE.....	7,633 lbs.
ALMA.....	1,100 lbs.
PENGKALAN DURIAN.....	1,156 lbs.
MERTON.....	2,178 lbs.
CHENG.....	910 lbs.
LAMADRON.....	33,907 lbs. against 28,120 lbs. Total for nine months 28,037 lbs. against 18,328 lbs.
SINGAPORE AND JOHORE.....	13,644 lbs. against 4,744 lbs. Total for nine months 83,945 lbs. against 25,321 lbs.
SEMAWANG.....	8,330 lbs. against 1,825 lbs. Total for eight months 40,608 lbs. against 9,503 lbs.
LEDBURY.....	10,613 lbs. against 6,745 lbs. Total for nine months 87,412 lbs. against 43,948 lbs.
SEMBAWANG.....	10,665 lbs. August 669 lbs.
HANTENG.....	4,433 lbs. against 910 lbs. Total five months 13,897 lbs. against 3,784 lbs.
CHERRONEE.....	2,385 lbs.
DEMISTOWN.....	1,108 lbs.
GLENFIELD.....	4,784 lbs. Total 9 months 30,335 lbs. against 2,366 lbs.
CHERAS.....	865 lbs.
FED SELANGOR.....	19,058 lbs.
BATU TIGA.....	9,602 lbs.
F.M.S.....	34,145 lbs.
KUALA LUMPUR.....	49,216 lbs.
TANJONG MALIM.....	900 lbs.
DAMANHARA.....	93,390 lbs. (Three months)
SUNGKAI KETAM.....	1,015 lbs. February to date
ADMIRAL 5/10.....	—
ALOR PONGSU.....	2,658 lbs.
BRICH.....	1,677 lbs.
AYER KUNING.....	250 lbs.
AYER PANAS.....	1,580 lbs. Total to date 4,350
KOTA TIMOR.....	670 lbs.

## RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, 14th October.  
The movement in the Rubber Share Market during the week has been somewhat erratic. In sympathy with an advance in the price of the raw product from 56, pd. to 76, early in the week, all leading shares showed up only to drop again when the price for Fine Hard Para came lower subsequently. Over the balance for the week, however, prices—speaking generally—show a slight improvement.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN OF PRESENT QUOTATION ON LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	180,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,100,000 \$150,000 \$100,000	\$2,029,510	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 (or £1/2 for 1st 6 months) = \$22.45	5%	\$220 \$230
<b>MANUAL INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.....	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,583 \$102,709 \$18,000	none	10/- for 1908	5 1/2%	\$190
North China Insurance Company.....	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,500,000 \$168,644 \$137,308	\$1,205,710	Interim div. of 7/6 for 1909	5%	\$180 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton.....	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$152,428 \$105,249 \$17,285	\$287,984	Final of \$10 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$10 per share for 1909	5%	\$177
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited.....	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000 \$104,405 \$100,364	5/-	\$10.50	5%	\$195 sales
<b>FIRE &amp; CASUALTY.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company.....	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$100,168	\$438,400	5/- and bonus \$5 for 1908	5%	\$245 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$420,315	5/- for 1908	5%	\$235
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited.....	20,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,500,000 \$157,743	Dr. \$1,777	5 1/2% for 1908	5%	\$200 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited.....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$100,893	nil	5 1/2% for year ending 30.6.10	5%	\$220 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.....	80,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,500,000 \$107,300 \$15,493	\$20,166	Dividend of \$1 for 30.6.10	5%	\$232 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	\$15 \$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$118,100	1/- 547.8.2	\$1/- for 1907 on Preference shares only (or \$1/- for 1st 6 months = \$154.78.2)	5%	\$238 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited.....	4,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$192,994	Final div. of 2/6 per share (comp. 74) making 1/- per share for 1st 6 months = \$192.994	5 1/2%	Us. buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000 \$102,550	\$1,159	A dividend of 7.5% for yr. ending 30.6.1910	5%	\$238
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
Ohlau Sugar Refining Com. Limited.....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$8,090	5/- for half year ending 30.6.1910	5%	\$145 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$13,580	5/- for 1907	5%	\$15
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,500,000 \$124,280	5/-	Interim of 1/6 for 1908 (comp. No. 14)	5%	\$16.15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company.....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 none	none	First year	5%	\$16.10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited.....	150,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500,000 \$100,000	64	none	5%	\$7 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$100,000	none	\$1 per share with dividend	5%	\$7
Docks, Wharves & Godowns (Geo.) & Co., Limited.....	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000<br				